The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1897. NO. 51

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.54	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....		12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington..		1.25	*4.10				
Phila.....12.17		12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York 2.43		2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13. Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.51, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Good Roads in Relation to Farm Values.

The value of a farm is determined to a large extent by its accessibility. Given similar conditions of soil, climate and demand for produce, and the land that is favored with the best transportation facilities, whether by rail, road or river, will bring the best price per acre when put upon the market. The homestead claim of the pioneer, set far back in the virgin forest, has a value that is measurable by the daily necessities of the owner and his family. A farm which is located within a few miles of a railroad or a thriving city, where the conditions are normal, that is to say, where the rates are reasonable and the market not oversupplied, will have a value directly proportional to the condition of the wagon roads by which it is approached.

In view of these self-evident but too easily forgotten facts, the growing agitation in favor of building better roads has a deeper significance and will have a more widespread effect than is geneaally supposed; for, as soon as the people begin to realize that the question is an economic one that vitally affects our national prosperity, we may look for a thorough reform in the present methods of road building, so far, at least, as a large number of the States are concerned.

At the same time it must be borne in mind that the construction of good roads in this country is a very different task from that presented in the more thickly peopled countries of Europe. The vast extent of the country and the comparative sparseness of the population render it unnecessary and indeed impossible to cover the United States with a network of such magnificent roads as are found, for instance, in France, England or Germany. The same conditions which obliged the engineer to build our pioneer railroads on lines of the strictest economy have governed the construction of our country roads. It may be safely said, however, that both railroads and wagon roads were built with the expectation that they would be subsequently revised and improved in their location and construction. This revision has already taken place or is now being made as fast as the increase in the traffic will justify it; but it must be confessed that the phenomenal increase in the wealth of the country has not been followed by any proportionate improvement in the condition of our country roads. After making all due allowances for the vast extent of the United States, the large size of the farms and the great distances to be traversed, it must be admitted that our highways, taking the average throughout the country, are a distinct reproach to the otherwise highly developed civilization of the United States.

This statement is made with the knowledge that some of the States have already begun the work of reform in good earnest, and can show as a result of it a system of first-class roads that is extending every year; but of several of the States it must be admitted that they are building and repairing roads to-day according to the primitive methods which were adopted by the original settlers half a century ago—methods which were necessary and adequate then, but are wasteful and inefficient to-day.

When the level prairie lands of the West were settled and devoted to wheat raising, the roads were frequently laid out with a width of eighty feet, and the process of road making consisted in merely plowing up the soil on each side and scraping it to the center to form a raised roadbed. This provided a cheap road, sufficient for the light and infrequent traffic of pioneer days; but with the settling of the country and the increase in the number and weight of vehicles, these roads have proved to be altogether inadequate, especially in the alluvial soils which are common in the wheat raising districts alluded to. The fall and winter rains and the narrow tires of the heavily loaded wheat wagons quickly turn the so-called road into a mere mud track, with the immediate result that the hauling capacity of the teams is reduced one-half, and the cost of transport and the value of the season's crop are proportionately affected.

Now it is a question well worth consideration whether one mile of good, durable macadam road is not worth considerably more in such a district than five miles of plow and scraper road that will go to pieces under winter's travel. There is food for thought in the fact that the cost of a few years of this temporary work would have supplied such districts as these in question with permanent highways, whose cost of maintenance would be certainly no greater and possibly less than that of the present dirt roads. The mere turning over of the soil is an expedient of doubtful utility at the best, and it is a question whether it would not be good economy to concentrate the labor and material which are now practically wasted in patching a given stretch of road in producing permanent results on a smaller section of it.

A thoroughly well built macadam road will cost, on an average, about $5,000 per mile, this estimate being subject, of course, to considerable variation, according to local conditions, such as are due to the nature of the country and the cost of labor and material. In the more thickly settled and wealthy Eastern and Middle States the expediency of building all the main roads and many of the by-roads with a macadam or telford surface admits of no debate, and its effect in raising the price of farm lands or cheapening the cost of farm products, or both, would be certain and immediate.

Scarcely less important than the question of surface is that of the grades; for it is evident that the existence of but one steep hill between a farm and the railroad may reduce by one-half (no matter how excellent may be the surface of the road) the loads that can be hauled. The location of many of our present roads was determined over a century ago, when economy of first cost was a strict necessity, and, consequently, all heavy excavation and embankment were avoided. They were frequently built with excessive grades, which remain to this day a hindrance to traffic and a constant check upon the development of the districts affected.

No discussion of the cause of good roads can fail to make reference to the powerful stimulus which it has received from the development and popularity of the bicycle. Good roads are the necessary concomitant of a perfect "wheel" and the fascinating pastime is making zealous converts to the cause of better roads who would give it but little thought as a mere economic question. There is a danger, however, lest effort from this quarter should be directed merely to the construction of bicycle side paths, to the neglect of a more serious problem of building permanent highways. The profit of the farmer and the pleasure of the wheelman can both be subserved by buildiug once and forever first-class macadamized roads and the union of such powerful interests would materily hasten their ultimate construction.—*Scientific American.*

Pleased with the Driving.

From the Boston Herald

Apropos of the arrest of a young woman in New York for having run over a man on Fifth avenue, the writer of this paragraph vividly recalls his experience in the same city and on the same avenue some time ago.

It was on a wintry day in February, and the sleighing was good. A barge drawn by four spirited horses and filled with a merry sleighing party came gliding down the avenue, the horses in full gallop. At one of the crossings the leaders struck the young man from Boston, who was thrown flat on his back, the four horses passing over him on the run. Before the horses could be stopped the barge had partly passed over the prostrate body of the young man, and he was pulled out from between the fore and aft runners. There were screaming and fainting among the crowd who witnessed the spectacle, but luckily the young man had no cause to join in the shrieking or swooning. He had gone through his frightful experience without incurring a scratch or a bruise. On regaining his feet a policeman rushed up and shouted:

"This is an outrage, sir. Shall I arrest the reckless driver?"

"No," said the young man from Boston. "Any man who can drive four horses and a barge over me without injuring me deserves a medal, not reproof. Let him go!"

And the barge moved on.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Tour to California via Pennsylvania Railroad.

In Southern California is found the realization of a dream of the ancients. Here are the "Golden Apples of the Hesperides," ripening beneath a sky more beautiful than that of Rome, and in a climate more perfect than that of Athens. Never in the wildest flights of his imagination did either Homer or Hesiod ever conceive of a garden richer in verdant beauty, more productive of luscious fruit, or set amid more picturesque and lovely surroundings.

The last of the Pennsylvania Railroad tours to California will leave New York and Philadelphia March 27, stopping at Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs and the "Garden of the Gods," and Salt Lake City. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman palace cars going, and return on regular trains via any oute within nine months. Round-trip tickets, including transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth), meals and other tour features going, and railroad transportation on regular trains returning; and one-way tickets, including transportation and all tour features going, will be sold at the following rates:—

	Round trip.	One way.
New York.....	$208.00	$141.75
Philadelphia	203.00	140.25
Washington, D. C.	197 00	138.50
Harrisburg, Pa.....	197.00	138.25
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	200.00	138.25
Altoona, Pa	194.20	136.75
Pittsburg.....	187.20	133.25

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, stating return route desired. 3-3-4t.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Diamondale, Mich., we are permitted to take this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Restricting Immigration.

From the Altoona Tribune.

The senate having failed to take action on the immigration bill, which was promptly passed by the house over Mr. Cleveland's veto, nothing remains for the advocates of restriction but to introduce the same or a similar measure at the next regular session. There is no reason to doubt willingness of congress to pass the biil, which is in accord with public sentiment, and it may be inferred from President McKinley's remarks in his inaugural address that he would not follow Mr. Cleveland's example and interpose his veto.

The bill which Mr. Cleveland's veto killed added to the excluded classes all who cannot read and write the English or some other language, but it permitted the immigrant to bring his minor children, or his parents, if the latter were over 50 years of age. It also made it unlawful for any alien who has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States to be employed on any public works, or to come into this country and engage in employment, public or private, with intent to return to his own land at the close of the season. Mr. Cleveland did not like these provisions because he thought illiteracy no crime, while the exclusion of the French Canadians might result in retalatory legislation.

While it is quite true that inability to read and write is by no means a sign of vicious disposition and degraded character, yet it is notritions that ignorant people, however well meaning, are always the sort of material in which the demagogue finds it easiest to work. It is also a fact that the adoption of this amendment would have excluded many thousnds from those sections of Europe whose inhabitants have shown themselves but poorly adapted to the freedom that reigns in this republic. It is likewise a fact that at a time when thousands of our citizens are unable to find employment, every principle of self-interest demands a reduction in the number of immigrants.

We believe this country should take care of its own people first. The Bible declares that he that fails to provide for his own family is worse than an infidel, and the statement is true of a nation that permits itself to be swept from its moorings by a sentimentalism which is cunningly fostered by those who are interested in keeping the labor supply always in excess of demand. We have always believed, and have many times said, that if it was right—as we believe it is—to pass laws which protect American manufacturers against the products of cheap foreign labor, it is no less right to protect the American workman from the direct and deadly competition of that cheap labor right here at home. That is one of the reasons we are in favor of the most rigid immigration laws. The fact is, the country has all the aliens that it needs for ten years, and a wholesale exclusion act, while it might seem narrow, would be the signal for renewed industrial prosperity.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

GREEK AGAINST MOSLEM.

Great Powers of Europe Are Helping the Turks.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN CRETE.

The Greek Consul at Canea Forcibly Removed by Order of the Italian Commandant---Foreign War Vessels Bombard the Insurgents' Positions---Siege of Kandamos Raised by the Powers.

CANEA, Crete (Special).—The Cretan insurgents attacked Fort Hierapetra on the refusal of the Turkish garrison to surrender. Thereupon the foreign war ships bombarded the insurgents' positions and the latter were forced to withdraw.

The Italian commandant here has ordered the correspondents of Greek newspapers to leave Canea, and they will, in case of refusal, be forcibly transported hence to Cerigo on board a torpedo boat. A similar notice of expulsion has been served upon all Greeks remaining in Canea.

NIKOLAS CHRISTODOULAKIS, WAR CHIEF OF THE CRETANS.

The insurrectionary army of 15,000 men in Crete is under the nominal command of the Reform Committee's President, but is actually led by the commander of the men from Sphkia, Christodoulakis. He is forty-five years old, and has fought not only in every Cretan revolution since 1865, but also in the revolution of 1878 in Thessaly. His four brothers were killed fighting against the Turks. As the leader of the Sphkiotes, who are the unconquerable people of Crete, he has the reputation of a hero, and has shown great skill as a general.

M. Baraklis, the Greek Vice-Consul, who was ordered to leave Canea by Commandant Amoretti, under pain of being treated as a prisoner, and who refused to submit except to force, was taken off by an Italian steam launch, with the dragoman of the Consulate, and placed on board a Greek warship.

Fighting took place between Turkish troops and the insurgents at the outposts in Akrotiri. Numbers were wounded and brought to town.

BESIEGED TURKS RELIEVED.

Those Confined in Kandamos Taken to Canea on an Italian Transport.

LONDON, England (Special).—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from Canea saying that the Mussulmans who had been besieged at Kandamos and who have arrived at Canea, were conveyed there on board the Italian transport Trinacria, and that another vessel is expected to arrive shortly with more refugees. The force which relieved the beleaguered inhabitants of Kandamos also assisted 112 soldiers who were besieged in the Spanish blockhouse.

The correspondent says the utmost credit is due to Sir A. Biliotti, the British Consul at Canea, who managed the entire affair personally. Without him the besieged people could never have escaped. In the first instance, he went alone to Kandamos after conferring with the Cretan leaders, who expressed doubt of their ability to control their followers. The place was surrounded by 7000 Cretans, who kept up a continuous fusillade, which sometimes was replied to by a light fire.

Consul Biliotti entered the town and remained until nightfall, when, having become convinced of the absolute necessity of employing a force of Europeans to effect the release of the beleagured ones, he returned to Selino, from which place he started on his return to Kandamos before dawn with a force of 250 British, 100 French, 100 Austrians, 150 Russians, and 55 Italians, with four guns.

Upon arriving at Kandamos the troops remained upon the outskirts, while the Consul entered the town to arrange for the sortie. Some delay occurred, owing to a lack of beasts of burden. The Cretans had ceased their firing and consented that the Moslem soldiers should retain their arms, but when the latter emerged and a start was made for Selino a scene of the wildest confusion and one of great danger took place.

The horde of Cretan insurgents surrounded the refugees and, whereever a gap occurred in the escort, would dash in and tear their weapons from the Bashi Bazouks and snatch the bundles which many of the women and children carried. It was with the utmost difficulty that the Moslems were prevented from firing on the insurgents and thus bringing about a horrible slaughter. During the confusion one girl was kidnapped by the Cretans.

The insurgents followed the refugees, pressing in upon their column, as far as Spaniako, where there is a gorge, which was blocked by the escort after the refugees had passed. This prevented the Cretans from advancing further.

LIVES LOST IN A WRECK.

Disaster on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad in Indiana.

The Louisville and Nashville limited train southbound from Chicago was wrecked at 12.30 in the morning at a point one mile south of Hazelton, Ind. Five men were killed and two seriously injured.

The accident was the result of the heavy rains in Southern Indiana since Saturday. The White River, near Hazelton, overflowed, and the backwater washed out the track of the Terre Haute. Trains were running on slow orders, as the roadbed was known to be in bad condition.

When the "Cannon Ball" train reached the fill the embankment suddenly gave way, and the engine and baggage car and a part of the smoker dropped into about six feet of water.

The engine turned over, but the baggage car remained upright. The smoker hung over the end of the track. The sleeper remained on the track.

Engineer John McCutchan escaped death by jumping, but his fireman, Boleman, was caught in the cab and drowned. Conductor Sears and Herbert Allen, head janitor of the Indiana State House, were also killed. They were in the smoker with Brakeman Haursen, who was near the door. When the baggage car went down the jar threw him against the seat, injuring one of his legs. He crawled out of the door and swam a considerable distance to reach land.

Two unknown men in the smoker were also killed.

ALABAMA TRAIN ROBBERY.

A Gang of Masked Men Secure $3000 in an Express Car.

Robbers halted the Louisville and Nashville train near Calera, Ala., and made off with about $3000.

Two of the robbers, carrying rifles, boarded the engine as the train pulled out of Calera and ordered the train stopped at the water tank two miles north, where four other men were waiting, all masked and armed with rifles and pistols.

The bandits attempted to cut off the express car from the remainder of the train, but failed. They then ordered the express car door opened and threatened to dynamite it. As they carried thirty sticks of dynamite in bags, the order was obeyed by Messenger Gordon, and the safe was robbed.

The money packages were placed in the bag which had contained the dynamite. The dynamite was left beside the track, and the gang took to the woods.

MORMONS TARRED AND FEATHERED.

Aggrieved Woodsmen Raid the Elders' Camp in Florida.

Six Mormon elders who have been proselyting about McClenny, Fla., for two months past were seized the other night by a party of incensed woodsmen, relieved of part of their clothing, smeared with tar and feathers and at the muzzle of shot guns escorted to the county line and told to go. One of the elders was badly wounded by a charge of buckshot fired as the party was leaving.

These elders had a camp at Ten Mile Creek. They had converted many women, and at least ten families in the county had been broken up by them. In one case a mother and four daughters left home to go with them.

A mass meeting of fifteen or twenty aggrieved men was held, when it was decided that the Mormons must leave. Fifteen women found in the camp during the "crackers" raid were sent to their several homes with the threat that if they were found in such quarters again hickory switches would be used.

Leadville Miners' Big Strike Ends.

The great Leadville strike, begun June 19, has been called off unconditionally by the Miners' Union. Eugene V. Debs told the Union there was no hope. Many of the leaders urged that the strike be kept up, but the vote stood 1100 to 300 to declare it off. Dissatisfaction in the union and lack of money caused the surrender.

Weyler Abandoning Towns.

Captain-General Weyler has ordered all regular Spanish troops in Cuba to abandon the towns where the merchants and landed proprietors do not provide, free of cost to the Government, three volunteers for every Government soldier of the garrison.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Ex-Secretary Herbert will open a law office in Washington.

Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Bayard are arranging to make a tour of Italy.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from an attack of neuralgia so serious as to prevent him from either sleeping or talking.

Dr. Nansen pronounces his name as if it were spelled "Naunsen," and the name of the Fram as if it were spelled "Fraum."

Dr. T. Edward Hays, a native of Charleston and formerly a resident of Savannah, is now the physician in chief to the King of Siam.

Miss Jessie Langford, of Duluth, has a clean record as a licensed pilot. She has served more than ten years on the great lakes.

Miss Minnie F. Clay has been appointed captain of a steamer on Lake Sebago, Me. She passed the examination for pilot and navigator.

Carlotta, Maximilian of Mexico's widow, whose physical health during her long insanity has been good, is said to be now rapidly declining.

General Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who celebrated his seventieth birthday a few weeks ago, slipped, while taking a bath, and fractured a rib.

Relic hunters have almost carried away the old house at Poland, Ohio, the scene of President McKinley's boyhood. It, with the trees near by, has been practically picked to pieces.

A French Canadian couple, Louis Darwin and his wife, now living in St. Paul, recently celebrated the eightieth anniversary of their marriage. The husband is 107 years of age and his wife is 101.

Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, was in the Confederate Army, and his first work after the war was to plant a cross on Sewanee Mountain, where the University of the South afterward rose through his energy.

Queen Victoria's daily income is $8000. The German Emperor gets $10,000 a day, the King of Italy $8000, the Emperor of Austria $12,500, and the Czar of Russia manages to pay his butcher's bill on $30,000 daily income.

It causes wailing and gnashing of teeth when the Sultan of Morocco decides to take to himself a wife, as every subject must give a present. The Sultan is reported to be about to wed his second wife, and much discontent exists among the people.

CYCLING NOTES.

Fred Allart, of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, rode 12,000 miles last year.

At the Birmingham (England) bicycle track accommodations are to be provided for 75,000 spectators.

There are forty-six newspapers and periodicals directly connected with cycling in the United Kingdom.

The right position to pedal is to use the ball of the foot. There are some riders who cannot understand this.

It is estimated that fully fifty per cent. of the applications filed for patents with the Government relate directly or indirectly to the bicycle.

Experts estimate that ten per cent. of the whole population and more than twenty-five per cent. of all the registered voters of Connecticut ride bicycles.

According to a recently published Trades Directory there are in England no fewer than 5270 cycle agents, in Scotland 512, and in Ireland 512; and the total number of makers, both small and great, is set down as 2595.

Minnesota bicycle riders are talking of seceding from the League of American Wheelmen, and, in connection with the States of North and South Dakota, form an independent league for the control of bicycle racing in the Northwest.

A problem that the railroads have yet to solve is the economical transportation of bicycles. It is largely an economy of time, for baggage cars are not well designed for the storage of wheels. Many experiments have been made without producing satisfactory results.

The electrician of the St. Louis and Suburban Street Railway Company is to organize a bicycle corps among the repair men in the employ of that line. Their duty will be to look after all minor repairs that need instant attention. He also intends to equip the inspectors with wheels that they may look after the condition of the wires in the same manner.

Among the freak inventions reported from the Patent Office is a bicycle attachment combining a mudguard, skirtholder and rest, all in one. The attachment is made in the form of an eagle, in which the body serves as a mudguard, the wings as a skirt protector, and the legs as a rest for the bicycle. The wings are spring hinged to the body to prevent injury in case of a fall. The legs are operated by the usual combination of levers and slide rods.

"One result of the riding season of '96," says Joseph Goodman, "was much learned disquisition by medical men on the subject of fatigue products. The fatigue product is understood to be the retention of waste tissue in the system which is not thrown off owing to the depressing physical effects of weariness. Century riders and all long distance fiends are warned against overproduction of waste tissue. Unless speedily eliminated the stock on hand will have a directly poisonous effect, tending to render the individual an easy prey to all manner of diseases, especially devastating fevers."

THE LABOR WORLD.

London music halls have 12,000 employes.

A membership button has been adopted by the National Union of Custom Tailors.

Five new unions have been organized by the Brotherhood of Carpenters within the region of the Greater New York.

About 200,000 persons were on a strike in Germany during 1896, the largest number since 1889-90, when it was 300,000.

It is said that of 60,000 looms in Burnley, England, 30,000 are working short time, while there is vacant space for 6000 looms to be let.

A Birmingham (England) policeman was compelled to pay a unionist $200 for preventing him from speaking at a Sunday outdoor meeting.

In Great Britain and Ireland there are 8,000,000 workers, and there are only 2,000,000 of them who are members of trades union societies.

The Czar of Russia has reduced the working day throughout his dominions from eighteen and nineteen hours to 11½ hours for day workers and nine hours for night men.

Toledo Building Trades' Council is trying to have architects pledge themselves to insert in specifications that only union labor shall be employed, also to require trade to bid on its work direct.

The telegraph operators of Milan have formally protested against the employment of women as operators, on the ground that they are insufficiently educated, work for lower wages, and increase the already excessive competition.

A NATION'S LAWMAKERS.

Representatives Cannon and Sayers Review the Work of Congress.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES.

Rules of the House and Courtesy of the Senate Responsible for Keeping Appropriations Above Legitimate Demands---Increase in Our Navy Also to Blame---Claims and Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Congressional Record contains a statement made by the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, relative to the appropriations made by the Fifty-fourth Congress. Mr. Cannon's statement is, in part, as follows:

"The total appropriations of the two sessions of this Congress aggregate $1,043,437,018.53. The appropriations of the Fifty-third Congress, which was Democratic in

JOSEPH G. CANNON.

both branches, with a Democratic Executive, amounted, according to the official tables, to $989,239,205.69. To this sum, however, should be added $4,400,000 on account of interest and sinking fund charges for bonds issued by the Democratic Administration, which were not included in the estimates of permanent appropriations, submitted to Congress and stated in the tables, which brings the sum total of appropriations for all objects by the Fifty-third Congress up to $993,639,205.69, or $49,797,812.84 less than the appropriations, including deficiencies, made by the present Congress.

"In explanation of this apparent excess of appropriations by the Fifty-fourth Congress over those of the Fifty-third Congress, it should be stated that the Fifty-fourth Congress made increases over its immediate predecessor on account of fortifications, in the sum of $12,563,467; on account of river and harbor works, including contracts therefor, in the sum of $2,476,506; on account of the construction of public buildings, none of which were authorized by the Fifty-fourth Congress, in the sum of $2,343,394; for the Postal Service in the sum of $11,454,305; for the naval establishment in the sum of $8,947,523, and on account of permanent appropriations, mainly to meet interest and sinking fund charges, for the bonds issued by the Administration just leaving power, $24,983,744, or a total of $62,768,939."

Mr. Cannon condemns the practice of the Senate in recent years of amending appropriation bills, notably the General Deficiency bill, by incorporating provisions to pay claims of every kind and character outstanding against the Government—claims that have no status in many cases other than perfunctory reports from committees, mere findings of the Court of Claims, and recommendations and requests from bureau officers and other officials of the Government. The remedy for this evil, he says, is the establishment of a tribunal of final jurisdiction, whither these claims may be sent for full and intelligent consideration.

Mr. Sayers, of Texas, Democratic leader in the Committee on Appropriations, will also make public, under a leave to print, his views respecting the appropriations for the Fifty-fourth Congress. He says:

"One of the causes for the enormous growth in appropriations of late years has been the increase of our navy. Since that work was inaugurated in 1883, seventy-seven ships of all classes have been constructed or authorized to be constructed at a cost of more than $130,000,000. Already the number of ships authorized would require, it is said, twice the present number of authorized officers and men in the navy to keep them all in commission. The cost of their daily maintenance alone is a severe draught upon our diminishing revenues. Some of the most expensive of these great ships are already classed by naval experts as obsolete. It would have been wiser if we had heeded the advice urged by many in the beginning of the construction of our new navy—to confine appropriations within lines simply sufficient to keep pace with the progress of modern naval architecture.

THE TRUSTS IN NEW YORK.

Report of the Lexow Legislative Committee---A Remedial Bill.

Senator Lexow's Committee, which has been investigating the operations of the trusts, has made its report to the New York Senate. The report says that trust agreements no longer form the basis of, nor are they a constituent part of the aggregations of capital which are commonly looked upon now as trusts. In discussing this question of trusts, the committee finds that it is unnecessary that absolute monopoly shall exist in order that the operations of a trust may be secured.

The committee does not quite agree that the trusts and monopolies complained of are a natural result of the progressive evolution of the times, and while it does not recognize all combinations of capital as trusts in the proper sense, it does recognize that unless the evils complained of are corrected it will be but a short time before a continuance of the operation of such combinations will tend to stifle competition and place the regulation of supply and the price of product, as well as the business of the country, in the hands of a few.

The Committee is preparing a bill which will empower the Attorney-General to investigate a trust on the complaint of any citizen of an alleged violation of law, which bill will empower the Attorney-General to examine witnesses under subpoenas to be issued on the Attorney-General's ex parte application by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Cold Caves.

In the southern and western part of Missouri, especially in the Ozark regions, there are many irregular-shaped openings in the earth, which the logical geologists term "blow holes" or "cold caves," and from which cold blasts of air are constantly issuing. One of the unique theories advanced to account for the blowing phenomenon is that the temperature of the cave is abnormally reduced by the ammonia in the enormous deposits of bat manure. Whenever the outside atmosphere is above a temperature of forty-five degrees Fahrenheit these "blow holes" may be found at work.

Too Much Bark.

It is not the best watchdog that barks the most. The old watchdog lays low and seizes the burglar before he knows it. In the treatment of rheumatism many sufferers talk too much and do too little. If they want to find out what is best for it, let them get St. Jacobs Oil and use it. It is a good watchdog against the intrusion of pain. It goes to work quickly and surely, and seizes hold of rheumatism for the purpose of driving it out, and holds on until its purpose is accomplished. It is, therefore, the best remedy, because it takes the best means to accomplish its end, as many who have suffered for years with the ailment will testify. The cure is the same in chronic or inflammatory cases. With patience and a free use of it, the worst cases of long standing have been finally cured by it.

Owing to the unusual snowfall in Switzerland the chamois have become so tame in some places that they visit the stables in search of food.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

The Nebraska Legislature has repealed the bill passed two years ago placing a premium on the destruction of the Russian thistle.

Florida.

The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 29½ Ohio Ave., Allegheny, Pa., March 19, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

A RUNNING SORE

On My Brother's Foot and White Swelling on His Knee

Kept growing worse in spite of medical treatment. I often heard of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded my mother to give it to him. Soon he was able to walk about the room. We continued giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he is now cured." MISS MARY MASCARIE, Aurora, Indiana. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

R R R

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammation.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

WHEN USED INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa; Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

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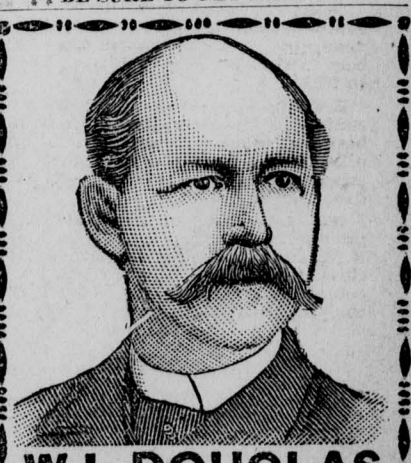

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For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the latest shapes and styles and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Speaker Reed was renominated at the House Republican caucus without opposition. In the Democratic caucus the old leaders were bowled over, and Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, was nominated for Speaker. The nomination made Bailey the Democratic leader in the House.

Consul-General Lee was not asked to remain at Havana, although the President desired him to do so until his successor could be appointed.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have practically completed the wool schedule of the new tariff bill. In almost every particular it is that of the McKinley bill.

An increase of $85,219,017 in the value of exports of domestic products for the eight months of the current fiscal year over the corresponding period of 1896 is shown in a statement issued by the Treasury Department.

The message of President Crespo to the Venezuelan Congress on the arbitration treaty has reached Washington. It praises very highly the efforts of this Government to secure the treaty.

The Cuban question was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet, and it was decided, it is said, to maintain a policy of strict neutrality.

Robert Gillespie Blaine, the last surviving brother of the late James G. Blaine, died at his residence in Washington. He was about sixty-five years of age and occupied a small post in the Congressional Library.

The special session of the Senate was adjourned sine die, word having been received from the President that no important nominations would be made during the week.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps were introduced to Secretary Sherman at the State Department, and to President McKinley at the White House.

General Russell Hastings, who commanded Major McKinley's regiment in the war, was run over by a wagon and had his leg fractured just after visiting the President.

Secretary Sherman has received a dispatch from Consul General Lee at Havana to the effect that Sylvester Scovel, the correspondent of a New York newspaper who had been arrested by the Spaniards nearly two months ago, would be released.

At the first Cabinet meeting all the members excepting Secretary Bliss, of the Interior Department, were present. Secretary of State Sherman intimated that he proposed to negotiate a treaty with Spain defining exactly the rights of naturalized citizens.

The House Ways and Means Committee decided to increase the rate of duty on sugar so as to provide for additional revenues to the amount of $20,000,000.

Domestic.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that the milk rates of the railroads entering New York City are unjust and unreasonable, and an order has been entered reducing the rates.

A passenger train on the Southern Railroad plunged down an embankment of sixty feet near Rome, Ga. Several persons were fatally injured.

Heavy storms caused the Mississippi to rise higher than ever before known. The towns of Marion and West Memphis, in Arkansas were inundated.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter received the caucus nomination of the Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature, which virtually assured his election.

A race riot over the attempt of officers to arrest a colored burglar named Hunter occurred in Birmingham, Ala. Hunter died in jail from his wounds; a little white girl was killed by a pistol shot; an officer received a bullet in his jaw, and about twenty other persons were injured.

William E. Colerick, one of the most eloquent young lawyers of Indiana, and Miss Mae Hall, his fiancee, committed suicide at the latter's home in Fort Wayne, during the absence of the girl's mother in St. Paul to get married.

The keel of the battleship Wisconsin was laid at San Francisco. She will cost about $3,000,000.

Mrs. Christopher Klenke, of Chicago, and three children, were buried in one grave at Springfield, Ohio, all four having died at about the same time.

A mass meeting to help the Cretan cause was held in New York.

Dr. E. P. Strunk, a prominent physician of Brewster, N. Y., was killed by a train.

Minnesota and the adjacent States have experienced one of the severest storms ever known.

Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago, has been nominated for Mayor on a municipal reform ticket. This makes the fourth Mayoralty ticket in the field.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature to pay wages to convicts, the dependents of convicts to get the money.

Ralston, a small town in Oklahoma, has been almost destroyed by a cyclone.

Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Joseph A. Iasigi, the Turkish Consul in Boston, who was arrested in New York on a charge of embezzlement.

At a tumultuous meeting of Greeks in New York Consul-General Botassi was denounced for not sending home to Greece the reserves who are ready to respond to King George's call.

Governor Black, of New York, has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of William Young, who was to have been electrocuted at Clinton Prison, for the murder of his wife in Amsterdam.

Joseph N. Dolph, from 1882 to 1894 United States Senator from Oregon, died at Portland, Ore., in his sixty-third year. He was born in Watkins, N. Y., and went to Oregon in 1862.

Mrs. Rita Lesclade de Ruiz, widow of Ricardo Ruiz, the American who is alleged to have been murdered recently in the dungeon of the Guanabacoa (Cuba) Jail by Spanish jailers, has arrived in New York with her five children.

Mrs. Louis Duncan threw her baby from the top of a burning tenement in Brooklyn, N. Y., and leaped after it. Both were killed. Charles Goddard, a consumptive, was suffocated, and his wife was seriously hurt by jumping from a window.

Foreign Notes.

Sharp fighting between the Spanish and Cuban insurgents is reported from Puerto Principe, Cuba.

The Spanish campaign in the Philippines is said to be paralyzed by lack of reinforcements.

A package containing $25,000 in gold was stolen from the steamship Oceanic while she lay in the harbor of Melbourne, Australia.

Much damage is being done to grain crops in Argentine and Uruguay by locusts.

General Ruiz Rivera, Maceo's successor, writes to the Cuban Junta that he is holding his positions in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, and that no Spanish army can pacify the province.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 21.

Lesson Text: "Christian Self Restraint," I Cor. ix., 19-27—Golden Text: I Cor. ix., 25—Commentary.

19. "For, though I be free from all men, yet have I made myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more." For the sake of a temperance lesson we turn from the narrative in the Acts to a section of this epistle, but it is a temperance lesson in the sense of every form of restraint and control of the self life that the Christ life may be made more manifest, and thus the gospel be lived as well as preached in order to gain more people for Christ. The section in which we find our lesson begins with chapter viii., 1, and runs to the end of chapter xi., the beginning of each section being easily recognized by the words "now as touching" or "now concerning" (chapters vii., 1; viii., 1; xii., 1; xvi., 1). The central thought in this section seems to be chapter x., 31, "Whether, therefore, ye eat or drink or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God," the object of such a life being primarily that God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ (I Pet. iv., 11), and then that some may be saved (chapters ix., 22; x., 33). Paul was indebted to no one for favors; he was under compliment to no one. He said to these very Corinthians that if he had wronged them it was in that he had not been a burden to them, and for this he asked their forgiveness. He sought them and not their possessions (II Cor. xii., 13, 14). Being thus free from obligations to all, except the obligation laid upon him by God to preach the gospel to all, he gladly became servant to all for Christ's sake that he might gain more for Christ.

20. "Unto the Jews I became as a Jew that I might gain the Jews." We must think of Paul as a servant of Christ, a member of the body of Christ in perfect joint and health, under full and complete control of Christ, the head, and ever seeking in all things to please Him (chapters iii., 5; xii., 12; Gal. i., 10; I Thes. ii., 4). He had a great desire that Christ should be magnified in his body whether by life or death (Phil. i., 20). We must keep this in mind in considering this and the next two verses lest we might be tempted to think Paul guilty of some inconsistency or of conniving at a wrong thing in order to win men to Christ. He was a Jew and knew what it was to live under the law. In dealing with such he would, as far as he conscientiously could, put himself in their place and from their standpoint lead them to Christ.

21. "To them that are without law, as without law, that I might gain them that are without law." He often speaks of gentiles as "them that are without." He would have believers exercise special care in walking honestly toward them as to win them. As far as Paul could in the sight of God, he put himself in their place, saw things with their eyes and from their standpoint sought to lead them to Christ that they might be saved.

22. "To the weak became I as weak that I might gain the weak. I am made all things to all men that I might by all means save some." In Rom. xv., 1-3, he takes, as he always does, Christ for his example and teaches us not to please ourselves, but others, and to bear the infirmities of the weak, and this even in the common acts of eating and drinking, as the context shows. There is a self centered life and a Christ centered life, and, though strange it is yet true, sadly true, that the former is often manifest in believers to the great grief of the Spirit and dishonor of God. Paul, like his Master, thought not of himself, but of how he could glorify Christ and win people to Him.

23. "And this I do for the gospel's sake, that I might be partaker thereof with you." What is this which, as a servant of Christ, he is aiming to be a partaker of? It cannot be eternal life, the gift of God, nor the forgiveness of sins, nor peace with God, nor justification, nor sanctification, for all these come to us in Christ freely by virtue of His finished work. See Rom. iii., 24; v., 1; I Cor. iii., 21-23; vi., 11. We do not work for redemption and its benefits: but, receiving Christ as God's unspeakable gift to us, we believe that his divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain unto life and godliness (II Pet. i., 3). Being a saved man through the blood of Christ, Paul knows that denial of self in preaching the gospel will bring him a reward (verses 17, 18), and he wishes the believers at Corinth to share this with him.

24. "Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize. Go run that ye may obtain." Now, salvation is not obtained by running, for we cannot run till we have obtained salvation. Until we are saved we are dead in trespasses and sins (Eph. ii., 5), and dead people cannot run for God. To run in an ordinary race, those who desire to run must first enter; so in the race before us, the Christian life or race, we must first enter, and the entrance is at the cross. The fee is paid for all who are willing to enter, for the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin.

25. "And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now, they do it to obtain a corruptible crown, but we an incorruptible." The wreath, the reward, the honor associated with the victor in the Grecian games soon faded or passed away, but the Christian seeks a crown incorruptible to cast at the feet of Christ (Rev. iv., 10). That there are rewards for the faithful in addition to salvation, which is the free gift of God, and that it is possible to be rewarded or be saved and have no reward. See I Cor. iii., 14, 15; II John viii.; Rev. xxii., 12; Luke xiv., 14, etc.

26. "I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I, not as one that beateth the air." In an ordinary race there is uncertainty as to who shall win, and only one can possibly win the prize. In the Christian race there need be no uncertainty, for Christ Himself will be the judge, and He will reward every one according to his works. All who will may have rewards for service—the crown of life for patient endurance, the crown of our lesson for denial of self, etc. (Jas. i., 12; Rev. ii., 10; I Thess. ii., 19; I Pet. v., 4; II Tim. iv, 8).

27. "But I keep under my body and bring it into subjection, lest that by any means when I have preached to others I myself should be a castaway." Not a lost soul, for none of Christ's sheep can perish (John x., 28, 29) but disapproved as to service. See R. V. Paul never questioned, nor ever taught others to question, the eternal safety of every true believer (Phil. i., 6; II Tim. i., 12; Eph. v., 25-27; Jude xxiv). But he did strongly emphasize the possibility of the loss of service and the necessity of a whole hearted denial and renunciation of the self life (Gal. ii., 20; vi., 14; II Cor. iv., 10, 11; Rom. xii., 1, 2).—Lesson Helper.

Heavy Timber Sale.

The recent sale of 10,000 acres of pine lands in Missaukee and Kalkaska Counties, Mich., with an estimated stumpage of 220,000,000 feet, for over $1,000,000, by the Canfield Salt and Lumber Company of Manistee, to the Thayer Lumber Company, of Muskegon, is the largest pine land owner dicker in the history of Western Michigan, if not in the State.

A New Arctic Idea.

A plan is proposed for reaching the North Pole by cutting through fields of ice. The craft is not unlike the whaleback in appearance, and is made of steel, heavily riveted, braced and strengthened to the last limit, in order to withstand the buffeting incident to such a perilous undertaking. At the bow of the boat is located what, for lack of a better name, is called an ice destroyer, which is composed of a combination of toothed wheels not unlike circular saws. These wheels, by revolving rapidly, cut the ice into fragments and open the way through the most solid fields.

The idea would suggest itself to the critical reader that this might be very well, provided the ice was reasonably thin and there could be any assurance, in case of accident, that the vessel could be gotten out of its rigid environment. But supposing it was necessary to back out and the ice had frozen solid behind it, or if it simply cuts a passage wide enough to get through and there were an obstacle in the way of proceeding, how is the vessel to turn around and get out? The world is full of the most brilliant inventions, which are perfectly right and satisfactory if all goes well, but there must invariably be left a wide margin for accidents and incidents out of the common. A piece of mechanism is not complete, perfect or practical unless it provides to a certain extent for emergencies.

Honolulu now has a magnificent new opera house.

Merit Wins.

The invention of Alabastine marked a new era in wall coatings, and from the standpoint of the building owner was a most important discovery. It has from a small beginning branched out into every country of the civilized world. The name "kalsomine" has become so offensive to property owners that manufacturers of cheap kalsomine preparations are now calling them by some other name, and attempting to sell on the Alabastine company's reputation.

Through extensive advertising and personal use, the merits of the durable Alabastine are so thoroughly known that the people insist on getting these goods and will take no chance of spoiling their walls for a possible saving of at the most but a few cents. Thus it is again demonstrated that merit wins, and that manufacturers of first-class articles will be supported by the people.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER

Beautifies and restores Gray Hair to its original color and vitality; prevents baldness; cures itching and dandruff. A fine hair dressing.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.
Sold by all Druggists.

$200.00 Reward in Gold!
Well Worth Trying For.

In the word BEAUTIFUL are nine letters. You are smart enough to make fourteen words, we feel sure; and if you do you will receive a reward. Do not use a letter more times than it occurs in the word BEAUTIFUL. Use only English words. The Household Publishing and Printing Co., proprietors of The Household Companion, will pay $50.00 in gold to the person able to make the longest list of English words from the letters in the word BEAUTIFUL; $30.00 for the second longest; $25.00 for the third; $10.00 each for the next five, and $5.00 each for the next ten longest lists. The above rewards are given free, and solely for the purpose of attracting attention to our handsome ladies' magazine, THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION, containing forty-eight pages finely illustrated, Latest Fashions, articles on Floriculture, Cycling, Cookery, General Household Hints, etc., and stories by the best standard authors; published monthly, price 50 cents per year, making it the lowest-priced magazine in America. In order to enter the contest it is necessary for you to send with your list of words FOURTEEN 2-cent stamps, or 25 cents in silver, which will entitle you to a half-year's subscription to THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION. In addition to the above prizes we will give to everyone sending us a list of fourteen or more words a handsome silver souvenir spoon. Lists should be sent as soon as possible, and not later than April 3d, 1897, so that the names of successful contestants may be published in the April issue of THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION. We refer you to any mercantile agency as to our standing.

Household Publishing & Printing Co.,
56 Bleecker St., New York City.

YOU CAN make money now by following our rules for traders. Our "Stock, Cotton, Grain Statistics" mailed free. JAS. E. TAYLOR & CO., 50 Broadway, New York, Rooms 8-12.

ALABASTINE
PERMANENT WALL COATING.

Alabastine does not require to be taken off to renew, does not harbor germs, but destroys them, and any one can brush it on.

Sold by all paint dealers. Write for card with samples. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

PICKED UP ON BROADWAY.

A True Incident.—A woman was picked up in the street in an unconscious condition and hurried to the nearest hospital. On examination her body was found to be covered with sores caused by the hypodermic injection of morphine.

This mere wreck of a woman had once held an honorable and lucrative position in a large publishing house in New York. Her health began to fail. Instead of taking rest and medical treatment, she resorted to the stimulus of morphine.

The hospital physicians discovered that her primary trouble was an affection of the womb, which could readily have been cured in the first stages.

If, when she had felt those severe pains in the back, the terrible headaches, the constant sense of fullness, soreness and pain in the pelvic region, she had used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, it would have dissolved and passed off that polypus in the womb, and to-day she would have been a well woman sitting in her office.

Why will women let themselves go in this way? It seems passing strange that a woman like this one, so highly educated, and so well placed, should have depended on morphine, instead of seeking a radical cure.

There is no excuse for any woman who suffers—she need not go without help. Mrs. Pinkham stands ready to help any woman; her address is Lynn, Mass. Write to her; it will cost you nothing. In the meantime get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at the nearest drug store. The following letter from one of your sisters will encourage you:

MRS. BERTHA LEHRMAN, No. 1 Erie St., 27th Ward, Pittsburg, Pa., writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I can hardly find words with which to thank you for what you have done for me. I suffered nearly seven years with backache and sideache, leucorrhœa, and the worst forms of womb troubles.

"Doctors failed to do me any good. I have taken four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and one box of Liver Pills, and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now can say I am well and have been steadily gaining flesh; am stouter and heartier now than I have been for years. I am recommending your Vegetable Compound to my friends. Again I thank you for the good health I am enjoying."

Baker's Chocolate

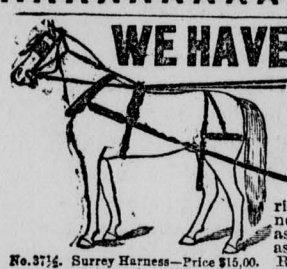
MADE BY
Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.,
Established in 1780, at Dorchester, Mass.

Has the well-known Yellow Label on the front of every package, and the trade-mark, "La Belle Chocolatiere," on the back.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS



but have sold direct to the consumer for 24 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealers' profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness. Top Buggies as low as $35. Phaetons as low as $55. Spring Wagons, Road Wagons, etc. Send for large, free Catalogue.

No. 3714. Surrey Harness—Price $15.00. As good as sells for $22.00.

No. 606. Surrey—Price with curtains, lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, $60. As good as sells for $80.

ELKHART CARRIAGE AND HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

H. W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS LIQUID PAINTS

THE STANDARD PAINT FOR STRUCTURAL PURPOSES.

Pamphlet, "Suggestions for Exterior Decoration," Sample Card and Descriptive Price List free by mail.

Asbestos Roofing, Building Felt, Steam Packing, Boiler Coverings, Fire-Proof Paints, Etc. Asbestos Non-Conducting and Electrical Insulating Materials.

H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

CHICAGO: 240 & 242 Randolph St. PHILADELPHIA: 170 & 172 North 4th St. BOSTON: 77 & 79 Pearl St.

"Cleanliness is Nae Pride, Dirt's Nae Honesty." Common Sense Dictates the Use of

SAPOLIO

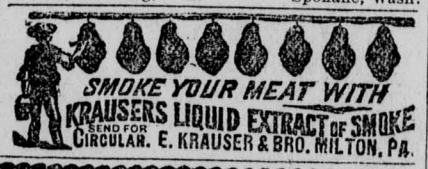
20 ACRES RICH, LEVEL FARM LAND

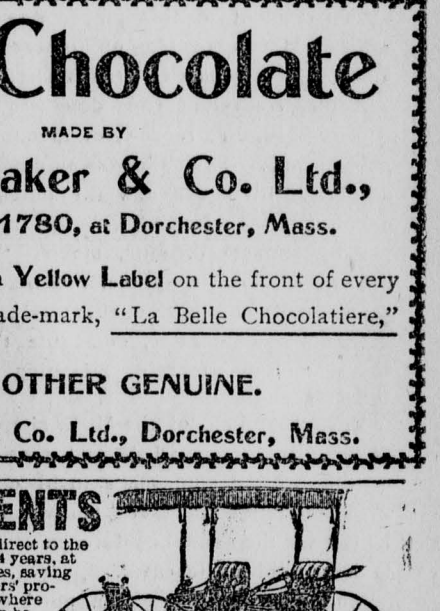
free from rocks and swamps, and especially adapted for truck, cotton and tobacco raising, for $300 payable $10 down and $1 or more weekly. Convenient to great eastern markets, in thickly settled section of Virginia. Genial climate all year. Splendid water. Schools, churches, stores, mills and desirable neighbors. Deed free and title guaranteed. No malaria, mosquitoes, blizzards or floods. Taxes and freight rates low. For further information write to D. L. RISLEY,
211 S. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GOLD MINING

has made many wealthy men. Salaried men may invest small amounts. No stock; no promotion. A legitimate business proposition. Full information and prospectus on application.

American-Canadian Development Co.,
Rookery Building, - - - Spokane, Wash.





Columbia Bicycles
$100 TO ALL ALIKE.
Standard of the World.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalogue free from dealers or by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—11.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10¢ 25¢ 50¢
ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation, Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

About one thousand ties were inspected in this place on Friday last.

Miss Mina Graham is confined to her home on Shirley street with pneumonia.

Dr. G. C. Borst is confined to his residence on Pennsylvania avenue with a bad cold.

Thos. Pyles, of this place, visited his brother, William Pyles, who is very ill at Huntingdon.

George Schmittle, of Shade Gap, was in town a few hours on Saturday, on his way to Huntingdon.

An epidemic of the frizzles, or more properly the German measles, is running its course in this place at present.

At a recent meeting of the town council George Nevell was elected street commissioner for the ensuing year.

John Cornelius, an aged resident of this place, died at his home on Sunday afternoon last after a lingering illness, which dates back several years.

Remic Ripple, of Philadelphia, a former resident of this place, was in town on Monday evening on his way to McKean county on a visit to his parents.

Annie, a seven-year-old daughter of Robert Love, died recently of membraneous croup. The child was an unusually bright little one and the parents deeply feel their loss.

An abundance of mud, making the highways almost impassible, high winds, snow squalls, and sunshine that would do credit to a summer day, constitute the March weather we are experiencing at present.

Rev. Wm. Brill, of the M. E. church of this place, preached the last sermon of the present conference to his congregation on Sunday last. On Monday he left for the annual conference which is being held in Clearfield.

The old warehouse at the north end of Division street, which was built in 1840 and was a relic of the prosperous days of the Pennsylvania canal, is being razed to the ground to make room for a more modern and sightly structure.

Mrs. Lottie Maxwell, wife of Alexander Maxwell, of this place was on Tuesday of last week relieved of a tumor weighing nearly fifteen pounds, at the University hospital, Philadelphia. The operation was a dangerous but successful one.

THREE SPRINGS.

Geo. A. Heeter, of Saltillo, made a business trip to this place last Moday.

Henry Rales, of Clay township, was among the recent visitors in this place.

Sigel and H. H. Ashman made a business trip to the county capital last Friday.

John G. Wible, of Springfield township, was among the recent visitors in this place.

James Wible and son, of Springfield township, were among the recent visitors in this place.

P. B. Cutshall, of Hudson street, made a business trip to Shirleysburg and Mt. Union last Saturday.

Frank H. Harrison, of Mount Union, was in town on Monday looking up his interests in insurance.

Miles W. Brown, one of Saltillo's enthusiastic citizens, made a business trip to this place last Saturday.

John Shue, one of Shirley township's successful farmers, made a business trip to this place the past week.

Joseph H. Lamberson and family, of Clay township, were the guests of D. W. Doyle on Saturday and Sunday.

The Three Springs normal school will open May 8th and continue for a term of eight weeks. Clay Park, principal, John S. Wilson, assistant.

H. H. Ashman left this place on last Saturday en route to Key West, Florida, whither he was summoned on account of the illness of Fred Lorain. News has reached us since his departure that Mr. Lorain is dead.

Since the advance in the price of sheep, some of our farmers feel that they acted unwisely in sparing their flocks the past year. About one year ago sheep were plenty in this section, and were a drug on the market, good sheep being sold at from $1.00 to $1.50. Now the same grade of sheep commands $4.00 to $5.00 per head. It is a good thing that the Almighty has so created man that he can neither pat his own back nor kick himself.

CALVIN.

We are having all kinds of weather.

Our public schools are drawing to a close.

Jacob Bumgardner, whose illness was noted in the ITEM, is convalescing.

Jesse Chilcott and wife, of Alexandria, were visitors with friends here over Sunday.

William Steel and wife visited friends in Path valley, Franklin county, last week.

Miss Bertha Coder has secured employment with a Chicago firm as a local agent.

D. K. Coder is getting ready to grade his yard and build a new fence around his residence.

Joseph Curfman, one among our oldest citizens, is in declining health. Mrs. Lou P. Bowman is improving slowly.

Dr. Geo. M. Glasgow, of Glenn Campbell, Pa., stopped off on his way home from Philadelphia, whither he had accompanied his parents, and visited his brothers and sisters, of this place and Newberg.

The K. G. E. held a public meeting in the school house last Saturday evening for the purpose of organizing a Castle of that order. The meeting was adjourned till April 3d, at which time all who wish to become members will be present. Everybody invited.

CASSVILLE.

Rev. Stine left for conference on Tuesday.

Mrs. Annie Heaton is visiting friends in Huntingdon.

Rumor says several new families will move to Cassville on April 1st.

Miss Flora Benson was married to John Plummer on Thursday by Rev. Stine.

We regret to record the illness of Mrs. Philip Gosnell, and hope she may speedily recover.

Rev. Metler has been called to his home in New Jersey to attend the funeral of his brother.

The telephone is attracting considerable attention and we hope the line will soon be completed to the county seat.

Mrs. Alice Stever has purchased a handsome new Weaver organ. It has six octaves and is a very fine toned instrument.

A Fast Disappearing Industry.

As a reminder of the departed glory of former days in certain sections of this county it is only necessary to say that not one log will be floated out of Clearfield creek this spring on its way to the lower markets. The writer remembers seasons when 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet was considered a not unusual amount, but where were formerly vast tracts of virgin timber nothing remains but stumps and refuse to mark its habitant. But a few more seasons with a constantly diminishing output, and the reputation of the Susquehanna and its tributaries as one of the greatest lumber producing sections in the world will have departed forever. —Clearfield *Republican.*

The Pennsylvania railroad company has recently adopted a new design of water scoop, known as a ba lanced scoop by which it is possible to take water while the train is running at the rate of 60 or 70 miles an hour. Since 1894 all new passenger locomotives and fast treight engines have been designed to include water scoops, but with the old form of scoop it was necessary to slow down while taking water, while with the improved design no time is thus lost and more water is taken per hundred feet of trough. At 70 miles an hour it is now possible to fill a 300 gallon tender in nine seconds.

—A pine tree was recently cut at a lumber job near Brockwayville which was a veritable giant of the forest. The tree, which was forked, was 18 feet in circumference at the butt and nearly six feet in diameter. Twenty-four good sawlogs were cut, which scaled 5,846 feet board measure. At $15 a thousand, the market rate for log run pine, the tree will yield $89.69 worth of timber.

St. Patrick: The Cow Keeper.

A lad of Dumbarton on the west coast of Britain was stolen from his parents by a party of Irish traders more than one thousand four hundred years ago. These old-time sea wolves took him in their swift ships to the valley of the Braid, in County Antrim, and made him the slave of their chief. Patricius, for that was the captive's name, was in his sixteenth year and a Christian, and all through the seven years during which he herded his master's cattle he never ceased to pray for his deliverance from this half savage and all heathen country.

He would often rise at midnight and go out into the wood to pray; and the legend runs that in the seventh year he had a vision of a ship, the sign that he should be free. Soon after he escaped and came safely to France.

Surely Patricius had the loving heart of a Christian, for no sooner was he safe out of Ireland than he began to study how he might return as a preacher of the Gospel among the tribes of Antrim. He became a minister, and was finally sent back to Ireland as a missionary. His heart yearned to convert his old master, Milchu, but the superstitious chieftain heard that his runaway slave had come back as a great magician, and killed himself for dread of his power. The head of another clan, however, listened to the Briton's story of Christ, gave up his pagan worship, and helped the preacher to build the first Christian church in Ireland. It was called "Sabhall Padhrig," that is to say, "The Barn of Patricius." Many generations of tongues have worn the rough word "Sabhall" down to "Saul," which is to this day the name of the parish. The bold missionary next went to Tara, where Laoghaire, king of all the Irish, was feasting with the Druid priests and thousands of his people. There at the Easter season the herald of the cross opposed the heathen gods and conquered. The king himself was baptized into the church.

And so the good man went on for many years preaching, converting the heathen, and building his humble churches of wattles and clay. The story, if it were not for the miracles that have crept into it, would read like the account of some Methodist itinerant in the West a century ago. At last he died on the spot where he had built his first church. His friends settled their dispute as to the place of his burial by laying the coffin on a new cart to which were yoked two unbroken bullocks. Wandering without a driver they came to a hill where they rested. There his followers made his grave, and there stands to-day the cathedral church of Downpatrick, which bears his name. For his name "Patricius" became "Paderig" in Ireland, and is "Patrick" now, and this missionary of Christ is no other than the "Saint Patrick" whose day is celebrated this month wherever there are sons of the old sod.

The Roman Catholics claim him now, but he belongs to all Christians, for when he lived there was but one Church, and it was still a Church of Christ and not of Rome, and I think Saint Patrick should be honored, not as a miracle-working priest who drove snakes out of Ireland, but as a Christian youth who loved his enemies, and spent his life in preaching the Gospel to heathen who had stolen him from his parents.—*S. S. Classmate.*

My Old School Days.

[The following poem was composed by two female pupils of the Mill Creek advanced school.]

As I stood looking out of the window
Over the world so white,
The stars began to twinkle
As the time grew on toward night.

I could dimly see the faint outline
Of the old school house on the hill,
And I thought of the good old times
When we coasted down the hill.

I thought of the teacher, kind and true,
Of the boys and girls and all,
Where we used to stand in our spelling class,
In a row along the wall.

I remember, too, the time
When he stood me upon the floor
For winking at a pretty girl
That sat back by the door.

But those good old times
Have passed away many years ago,
Some of our comrades' heads are turning gray
And some lay under the snow.

DIED.

MANNING.—At his home in Broad Top City, on Sunday, March 7, 1897, Duncan Manning, aged about 20 years.

WERTZ.—At the residence of her parents in Huntingdon, on Saturday evenidg, March 13, 1897, of peritonitis, Miss Clara Wertz, aged about 18 years.

NEFF.—In Elgin, Illinois, on Saturday, March 6, 1897, of paralysis of the bowels, John R. Neff, formerly of this county, aged about 38 years.

GREENLAND.—At his residence in Philadelphia, on Monday, March 1, 1897, Arthur C. Greenland, formerly of Cassville, aged 62 years, 7 months and 6 days.

MONTZ.—In Juniata township, on Saturday, March 6, 1897, of paralysis, John Montz, aged about 74 years.

SHUNKWEILER.—It Huntingdon, on Saturday, March 6, 1897, Miss Susan Shunkweiler, aged about 34 years.

—An exchange says that many of our dignified State legislators wouldn't accept the offer of the Pennsylvania Railroadcompany to take them to Washington because the company wouldn't furnish Pullman coaches, and they wouldn't ride in common everyday cars. Nothing small about our legislators; they want the earth.

—The February movement of freight over the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad was a great improvement over that of the same month last year.

AUDITORS' REPORT of the financial condition of the borough of Mapleton, for the year ending March 2, 1897.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

Account of J. A. Toomey, collector of Borough Duplicate. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.		
To amount of duplicate.....	$ 199 59	
" 5 per cent. additional on $50.69.....	2 53	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 1 76
" 5 per cent. off $107.64, for prompt payment.....		5 38
" 3 per cent. for collecting $102.26.....		3 07
" 5 per cent. for collecting $90.19.....		4 51
" Treasurer's receipts.....		187 40
	202 12	202 12

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Duplicate. Tax, 3 mills.

DR.		
To omount of duplicate.....	$ 199 59	
" 5 per cent. additional on $50.69.....	2 53	
CR.		
By exonerations.....		$ 1 76
" 5 per cent. off $107.64, for prompt payment.....		5 38
" 3 per cent. for collecting $102.26.....		3 07
" 5 per cent. for collecting $90.19.....		4 51
" Treasurer's receipts.....		187 40
	202 12	202 12

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.		
To amount from 1895-96.....	32 38	
" " " collector....	187 40	
" " " licenses....	2 50	
" " transferred from Special Fund.....	119 15	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		300 18
" 2 per cent. as treasurer.		6 00
Bal. Dr.....		35 25
	341 43	341 43
Balance in treasury...	35 25	

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Special Fund.

DR.		
To amount from 1895-96.....	72 04	
" " " collector...	187 40	
" " State tax.....	50	
CR.		
By vouchers.....		138 03
" 2 per cent. as treasurer...		2 76
" amount transferred to Borough Fund.....		119 15
	259 94	259 94

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough, and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of March, A. D. 1897.

L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

After having been confined to the house for eleven days and paying out $25 in doctor bills without benefit, Mr. Frank Dolson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was cured by one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm costing 25 cents and has not since been troubled with that complaint. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

PENNSYLVANIA
Railroad Company.

Personally-Conducted Tour

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA

Tour to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg by special Pullman train March 27, 1897, returning on regular trains within nine months. Round-trip tickets, including all tour features going and transportation only returning, will be sold at the following rates: From Harrisburg $197.00; Altoona $194.20; Pittsburg $187.20. One-way tickets, including all tour features going, $138.25 from Harrisburg, $136.75 from Altoona, and $133.25 from Pittsburg. Proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address J. G. Sansom, Acting Pass. Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pitsburg, Pa. 3-10-3t

Union National Bank
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Gorsuch, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97

10 CTS. ten weeks and then stopped. The old, reliable Yankee Blade, 16 pages weekly, filled with stories of fun, love, and thrilling tales of adventure. Send 10 cts. in stamps for 10 weeks trial to Yankee Blade, Brooks, Me.

—THIS IS TO BE—

A GREAT REDUCTION SALE.

TWO DAYS—FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, March 26th and 27th.

2000	yards	Lancaster Ginghams, -	5	cents per yard.
800	"	9¼ Brown Sheeting, - -	15	" "
350	"	10¼ " " - -	18	" "

Also, a large lot of Bleached Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin at correspondingly low prices. The above brand is the best and most popular brand sold, and is wonderfully cheap.

100 26-inch Gloria Serge steel handle Ladies' Umbrellas, worth $1.50, at $1.00.
50, of same, worth $2.50, for $1.75.
12 Gent's 28-inch Umbrellas, $2.75, for $2.00.

A big line of new Lace Curtains for 25 cents a pair up. You will see the cheapest line of Lace Curtains you ever saw. Also, all our new line of Ladies' Muslin Underwear at wonderful value. Come to this sale as it will be a great one. All new goods, too, at this sale.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 17, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—St. Patrick's Day.

—Sow your cabbage seed to day.

—The reign of the ground hog has ended.

—Timothy and clover seed for sale by W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, Pa.

—Dr. Tobias Harnish, a well known citizen of Alexandria, is seriously ill with paralysis.

—J. E. Swanger, of Altoona, visited relatives and friends in this place during the past week.

—Since January 5,000,000 bushels of wheat have been shipped from Philadelphia to Europe.

—F. M. Spanogle, of Mount Union, was a visitor to to friends and relatives in Mapleton yesterday.

—Rev. Henry Treverton departed yesterday for conference which convenes to-day at Clearfield.

Register and Recorder, B. F. Godaad, circulated among Mapleton friends a couple days during the past week.

—Miss May Fetterhoff, of Warriorsmark, an estimable young lady, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Spangler.

—Wm. Reed & Sons are having a big (low priced, good values, all desirable goods) sale advertised in this issue. Read it.

—L. W. Yocum, who has been ill in Huntingdon for several weeks past, is convalescent and has returned to his home in this place.

—A young man aged about 21 years, attempted to board a freight train at Mifflin last night and was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed.

—Miss Wilda Gilliam, one of Tyrone's vivacious young ladies and daughter of the mayor of that city, is visiting among her numerous Mapleton friends.

—The protracted meeting in the U. B. church continues and there is no abatement of interest. There were eighteen penitents at the altar last night.

—New ginghams 6 cents, fancy dress plaids as low as 5 cents and a big line of new Spring Dress goods, all very, very cheap at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—A protracted meeting was commenced in the Presbyterian church last Thursday evening. Rev. D. H. Campbell, the pastor, is assisted in the services by Rev. Lewis.

—H. A. Chilcote's family last week moved from Mapleton to Cyclone, McKean county, where Mr. Chilcote is employed. They were very good neighbors and many regret their removal.

—Joseph M. Baker on Monday moved his family from Mapleton to Elizabeth, Allegheny county, where they expect to make their future home. We hope they may find their new home congenial.

—Keatly's old woolen factory at Franklinville, this county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 2nd inst., entailing a loss of about $1000. The factory had not been in operation for several years.

—The body of Tony Banco, the Austrian who was knocked off No. 7 bridge on the 24th ult., by mail express, has not yet been recovered, and it is supposed by some that he is still alive and has wandered away.

—We notice the New York *Sun* speaks hopefully of the prospects of M. M. Garland, a native of Alexandria, this county, securing the position of commissioner of labor under the McKinley administration.

—The Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, on the 10th inst. voted 100 to 65 against the admission of women to the general conference. The proposition to give laymen equal representation with the clergy was also defeated. The vote on the latter was 99 to 68.

—A Philadelphia man, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of a Public Ledger from a doorstep, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. If he had robbed a bank, a State treasury or some other big institution, he would doubtless have been "vindicated" by election to some high official place. The injustice of the law, or rather the queer way of its administration or execution at times, is exceedingly difficult of comprehension to the average layman's mind.—*Pennsylvania Methodist.*

—Jere B. Rex, chief clerk of the House of Representatives, spent a few hours in Mapleton last Saturday evening. The destruction of a portion of his father's estate by fire last week brought him here. He informed us there was an insurance of $1000 on the store room and $600 on the dwelling.

—The Bellefonte board of trade went over the recently-completed extention of the Bellefonte Central railroad to Pine Grove Mills. It is proposed to continue the road through Stone valley to connect with the Broad Top at Huntingdon. Most of the right of way has been granted, and $80,000 raised for this purpose.

—Lawrence Cheraz, the Italian who was convicted of murder in the second degree for the killing of Peter Venzelona, at Robertsdale, on the night of November 7th last, was on Monday of last week sentenced by Judge Bailey to seven years in the western penitentiary. His case, however, will be appealed to the Supreme court.

—The store and contents and large office of the Philipsburg Fire Brick company at Philipsburg were completely destroyed by fire early Friday morning, involving a loss of $10,000. The loss is covered by insurance. Three dwellings were also burned, the loss on these amounting to $5,000, with a partial insurance.

—The Italians of Altoona who were charged with serious offenses in connection with young girls, were convicted in court at Hollidaysburg last week. Noel Dominick was sentenced to pay $70 fine and be imprisoned in jail for 13 months. Tomlick Collella was fined $100. In passing sentence Judge Bell said the worst punishment that can be inflicted on a bad Italian is to take his money.

—A Reading special says: The semi-centennial committee of the P. O. S. of A. is making very elaborate preparations for the semi-centennial of the order, which will be held at Reading, Pa., the last week in August. James R. Kenney, chairman of the committee on hotels, reports that accommodations for 20,000 people have been secured. The Academy of Music and Rajah Temple have been secured for the week.

—Judge Martin Bell, of Blair county, has filed an opinion in which he holds that constables are entitled to mileage, but no fees for making their quarterly returns to court. He decides that the general fee bill act of 1893 repealed the law of 1868 allowing such compensation. The decision means an annual saving of hundreds of dollars to the county, while the constable's prospective exchequers will be correspondingly reduced.

—The talk in railroad circles is the proposed line to be built from South Fork, Cambria county, down through Somerset county and connect with the Pennsylvania Midland, thence to Mt. Dallas and over the most of the old survey of the South Penn to Richmond in Franklin county, and again connect with the Pennsylvania near Harrisburg. This route will shorten the distance between Pittsburg and Philadelphia by about 60 miles. A double track is proposed.

—The Saxton *Herald* says: The miners employed in the Sweet, Reed, Eichelberger and Hickes mines at Dudley went out on a strike because of a reduction in the price of yardage. The mine owners, owing to the dull times and low prices secured for their output, say they are compelled to reduce the price paid for yardage, offering their men thirty-five cents. While the miners are not a unit on the strike, the minority acquiesced with the majority. About 200 men are affected by the shutdown.

—President Moorhead, is having a telephone line erected on the Tuscarora Valley Railroad between Port Royal and and Blair's Mills, which will greatly facilitate the operations of that road. He lately had a survey made from Blair's Mills to Goshorn, which is the eastern terminus of the East Broad Top road, and hopes to soon have a connection made with the same, which will increase the traffic on the T. V. He has also purchased the machinery formerly in the machine shop of the Mifflin Foundry, and had the same shipped up the T. V. road for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of the repair shops, which will be permanently located at Blair's Mills or Waterford, whichever point seems to be, on consideration the best and most favorable location for the same.—*Juniata Herald.*

Argument Court Matters.

At Monday's session of argument court the following petitions were presented and motions made:

David Gansman was appointed trustee of Caroline Cohen, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Henry Jacob. Bond in $12,000.

D. M. Miller and William Low were appointed appraisers on the estate of John Corneally, late of Spruce Creek.

J. B. Chilcote and W. O. Rutter were appointed appraisers on the estate of George M. Sehner, late of Orbisonia.

S. E. Lynn was appointed guardian of Albert Nelson Brindle, a minor son of Rosannah Brindle, late of Lincoln township. Bond $500 approved.

A writ of partition was awarded on the estate of James Gifford, late of Tell township.

David H. Fisher, administrator of Sarah Creswell, late of Lincoln township, was authorized to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

A citation was awarded upon John E. Garver, administrator of Jacob Conrad, deceased, who was the guardian of Albert Harrison Crawford, to show cause why he should not file an account.

Thomas J. Parsons was appointed guardian of the minor children of Alfred Shoop, late of Tell towhship, deceased.

B. F. Rinker was appointed guardian of Roy Porter Crawford, minor son of George Crawford, of Orbisonia.

In the matter of the estate of Eliza J. Steele, deceased, the Court sustained the will of decedent, but ordered a reprobate of same and directed the probate of the codicil.

The report of W. J. Forbes, Esq., auditor to adjust the indebtedness between the school districts of Spruce Creek and Franklin townships, was confirmed nisi.

John H. Hetrick was appointed assistant assessor for Ardenheim election district.

The report of R. A. Orbison, Esq., auditor to distribute the fund realized from the sale of the personal property of R. T. McCahan, was confirmed nisi.

The County Line.

John H. Campbell, J. Murray Africa, Wm. P. Mitchell and M. Edward Shaugnessy, four of the commissioners appointed to determine and locate the line between Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, filed their report in the Huntingdon court on Monday afternoon of last week. J. C. Swigart, of Mifflin county, the fifth member of the commission, refused to sign it. When the report was offered for confirmation by County Solicitor Spyker, exceptions were filed thereto by J. A. McKee and F. W. Culbertson, Esqs., on behalf of Mifflin county, and the court fixed Monday, April 5, as the day for argument of the same. The report gives to Huntingdon county the rich territory embraced in Menno township and the village of Allensville, in Mifflin county.

Three Aged Men Pass Away.

Within tne past week three of our most aged and respected citizens have passed to the great beyond from which ho traveler ever returns. The first of these was Elijah Price, of Cromwell township, who died on Friday last, Daniel Heck, of Cromwell township, was the next to obey the summons on Monday at 12 M., and on Tuesday morning our aged friend Cyrus J. Brown, of this place, who with his wife, has been confined to his home for weeks, was released from his sufferings. We do not know the age of either of these men, but they had attained a good old age.—Orbisonia *Dispatch.*

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the orphans' court, during the past week:

William Carrie, Robertsdale, and Maggie Bell Welch, Carbon township.

Claud McDonald and Laura Muckle, Brady township.

Geo. P. Niefer, Tioga county, New York, and Nancy Magill, Jackson township.

Llewellyn Watkin, New Grenada, and Flora A. Salena Chilcoat, Cole's valley.

W. Thomas Prough and Maggie S. Roland, Union township.

J. H. Borst and Ella Edmiston, West township.

F. K. Shields and Annie Bard, Shirley township.

George H. Kylor, Smithfield, and Elizabeth A. Matthews, Shirley township.

At Rest.

Mrs. Catharine Stever, widow of Jacob Stever, died at her residence in Hare's valley, Cass township, on Wednesday, March 10, 1897, aged 70 years, 1 month and 7 days. She was born in Franklin county; her maiden name being Foust. Her father Jacob Foust moved from Franklin county and located near Shirleysburg when Catharine was 2 or 3 years old. She had an excellent memory and related to her only son, Oliver; concerning her school days in Shirleysburg and gave the location of the school house as being near where the Brethren Home is now situated. Jacob Foust subsequently bought and lived on the farm in Trough Creek valley now owned by Adam Roland. Jacob Foust raised a family of ten children of which all are sleeping beneath the clods of the valley except one daughter, Mary, who will make her home with her nephew, Oliver Stever. Catharine was a devout Christian. She had been a member of the German Baptist, better known as Dunkard Brethren church, upwards of 23 years. She loved to read God's word and whilst on her death bed in her terrible affliction only two weeks before her death, when she was too weak to sit up, she read from the scriptures. Mrs. Stever was known to her intimate friends as "Aunt Cas." All who knew her esteemed her for her many good traits. She died from that dreadful disease, cancer, which had gnawed at her vitality for over three years and at last her iron constitution succumbed and she died in the full hope of a blessed immortality. Her sickness was of long duration and yet she bore it patiently, never murmuring nor complaining, and, like the wise Virgin, she had made all necessary arrangements, fearing that in her last hours she might be deprived of her speech. She cautioned her attendents to give her plenty of water and plenty of air. In her exit our community loses a friend that never can be restored. She was not able in her corpulent condition (her weight being 275 pounds) to mingle much with the outside world, but her heart was ever ready to go out in sympathy for those who were bereaved. During her illness she was the subject of many kind attentions and ministrations from friends and neighbors.

Rev. Lane, of Shirleysburg, conducted the funeral services on Friday, March 12th, at the home of the deceased, speaking at some length from the 8th and 9th verses of the 5th chapter of Hebrews, after which the burial took place in Bowman's Chapel cemetery. R. P. S.

Cassville Summer Normal.

The Cassville summer normal will open May 10, 1897, and continue for 8 weeks. Two courses will be given; one to prepare persons for the county examination, including a course in pedagogics, and the other a complete course in the common school branches, the sole aim of which will be to give persons a thorough and practical drill in all subjects that will be of use in every-day life. The higher branches will be taught for slight additional charges. Tuition for entire term (8 weeks) $4.50. For further information, call on or address, E. Guy Rex, Bellwood, Pa. 3-3-6t.

Sale Register.

Thursday, March 18, A. H. Smith (W. B. Smith, Agt.) will offer at public sale in Union township, one mile north of Calvin, 2 horses, 4 head of cattle, 5 shotes, brood sow, wagons, buggy, sled, grain drill, harrows, fanning mill, cultivators, plows, feed cutter, reaper, mower, 10 tons hay, hay fork, lot of harness, lot of household and kitchen furniture, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, March 20, S. L. Glasgow will offer at public sale, at his residence ¼ mile west of Calvin, in Union township, 2 brood mares, colt, thoroughbred Percheron stallion, 3 fresh cows, sow and 5 pigs, mower, reaper, 2-horse wagon, spring wagon, hay rake, windmill, hay fork, plows, harrows, grain drill, corn planter, dinner bell, harness, fly nets, collars, bridles, chains, rakes, forks, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, March 31, G. A. Heeter will offer at public sale at his residence at Saltillo, 4 draft horses, cow, shote, mower, 2 hay rakes, harrow, surrey, cart, trotting buggy, 2-horse wagon, sleigh, log wagon, road scoop, spreaders, single trees, chains, plow, breechbands, front gears, fly nets, buggy harness, collars, bridles, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

—The Blair county commissioners and directors of the poor are contemplating building an industrial training school for friendless children. It will admit children that come through the recommendation of the children's aid society. The location of the school is not yet fully determined.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Look on the Bright Side.

When troubles o'ertake you, and false friends forsake you.
And misfortunes come not singly, but in lines,
Remember the saying, ('twill be better far than praying),
That "Behind the darkest cloud the sun still shines."

When heartsick and weary, of life so sad and dreary,
And your "futures" and your hopes alone remain,
Accept with hope tomorrow, and think no more of sorrow,
For the days once past and gone come not again.

If we, instead of crying, or still more useless sighing,
Would take what comes, and ask the Lord for more.
We'd feel much better by it. If you don't believe me, try it,
And you'll wonder why you hadn't tried before.

—W. L. Pryor.

NELL'S GUARANTEE.

BY LEIGH FORD.

"A disappointment, connected with something near your heart, and—let me see!"

She turned the cards up meditatively on the shining oak table and put her hands to her head in a pretty affectation of wisdom.

"That means love," laying her finger on the five of hearts, "eternal love—the love of some woman. It looks like an old friend, and she runs in hearts I think. Yes, she is quite light; can you place her?"

"As far as the coloring goes," he laughed; "I know any number of light women; yourself for instance."

"Oh! I'm not in it; my hair is too yellow. This one is more of the demi-blonde, something like Miss Maitland, bronze hair and blue eyes."

"My dear girl, Miss Maitland isn't a blonde at all; if you can't do better than that for me, I'll throw up the whole concern."

She smiled and ran off a few more cards, counting every third one in quite a professional manner.

"Well! If it's not Miss Maitland," shaking her head, "you will have to fill in the name yourself. There is the ace of spades; that's bad luck, and a death, and—oh! there's your wish. Have you made a wish?"

He shook his head. "You didn't tell me."

"Well, I tell you now; make it right away, and a good one too, for I believe it's going to come true."

"But," he protested, leaning forward and resting his arms on the table, "if I make such an important one, I want a guarantee; are you prepared to give it to me?"

"Don't be absurd, Jack; this is serious; now wish something good."

"Must I tell you what it is?"

"No," doubtfully. "You don't have to; but you can if you want to."

"Well—I will tell you if I get it; now mind, this is very important."

"Select three cards then. Does it concern a woman?"

"Yes."

"I might have known it. Is she light or dark?"

"That would be telling."

"Oh! You are too provoking," petulantly picking up the cards. "It would serve you right if I said you didn't get your old wish at all."

"But you won't do that?"

"Be still. I will if you don't let go of my hands. See! You are making me drop all the cards."

"Nonsense! I'll help you pick them up. Just tell me if I get my wish."

"Well, I'll see. There's that ten of diamonds and the deuce, and—ah! the ace of hearts. You will have it, sure; but there is a little disappointment just at first. I see—dear me, Jack! What are you doing! Let go my hands."

"Not until you have given me a guarantee for my wish."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean—oh! well, you have known it all along. You are my wish. No, no, don't move. Come, dear; be serious with me for once."

"But I don't want to be serious," she cried, trying to draw away from him; "you have spoiled all my fortune. Look! Here I see a gift coming."

"What do I care for the cards, or anything else in the world but you? Come, Nell! Give me an answer. You must have some feeling of kindness in your heart for me, your old friend."

"That's it," she whispered falteringly, for the first time letting her eyes meet his. "We are such old friends. I have known you all my life—I—" rubbing her hand on the table nervously, "I am fonder of you than almost any one; but how can I tell if that is love? Jack, dear, can't we go on in the old way? I don't want to marry." Her fingers closed pleadingly. "Why should we spoil it all by getting married?"

He made a quick, impatient gesture.

"Oh, yes! I know it is different with men, but I would be contented to live on just as we are for years. Why, see? We would never know what it was to tire of each other. We would not have all the romance brushed off our love by the monotonous intimacy of married life. We would have all of the delight with none of the despair. I don't know why marriage should be regarded as the height and pinnacle of earthly bliss. It seems to me it is the one great institution that destroys love."

She gave a restless sigh, and let her chin sink into the soft palms of her hands. The pink light from the lamp fell upon her yellow hair where it lay in babyish rings on her forehead.

He stood looking at her a moment, his heart smothered with pain and longings and love. Then he leaned slowly forward and took both her hands from her face, and held them in the firm clasp of his.

"Nell, dear," he said softly. "You talk this way because you don't know what love is. Why, do you suppose for a moment that a mere pleasant companionship would satisfy a man who loved you? He would be only half a man to accept what you suggest. As for me, I cannot go on with our friendship. I will not take a crust when I have asked for bread. You cannot help it, dear, and I must drop out of your life and live my own as best I may."

He dropped her hands and turning away began to finger mechanically the little string that regulated the lamp, until the flame began to flicker and finally went out.

"I beg your pardon—I have a match—I can light it again," he muttered, hastily.

She watched him in silence as he struck a light and with a steady hand once more sent a soft glow over the room.

Her eyes traveled to his face, with the light full shining upon it. It was strangely still. She felt a peculiar little fluttering sensation in her throat.

"Jack," she whispered, falteringly.

He turned in a sudden passion and, catching both her hands, drew her near to him—so near that his white face was almost touching hers.

She did not move, but a deep flush crept over his tanned cheeks, and his arms tightened convulsively. The force of his clasp crushed and hurt her. His face came nearer, nearer; their breaths mingled; then, with a sharp exclamation, he loosened his hold—so quickly, so suddenly, that she almost fell backward.

"Forgive me," he muttered hoarsely; "don't speak to me. Good night. Say good night to your mother, too."

He pulled aside the curtain with a rough hand and stepped into the hall. She could hear him getting into his coat. Her hands were still fingering the cards. From the force of habit she turned three up. Her eyes fell upon them as they lay under the lamp light.

A mistake—he was getting his cane now. A—the door was opening—a heartache. She felt the cool night wind on her neck and turned slightly; then there was the sound of the closing door echoing through the silent house—a mistake.

Her eyes clung to the cards. They seemed to mock her. She stretched her arms out blindly toward the door and tried to call his name, but her lips did not move.

Then in a frenzy of pain she scattered the cards on the table. Her eyes fell suddenly upon one. She snatched it recklessly from the pack, and rushing into the hall, flung the door wide open.

"Jack, Jack!" she panted.

He was half way down the steps, and, as he paused and turned toward her, she impulsively turned and threw the card at his feet. He stooped wonderingly and, raising it, held it up to the light.

It was the five of hearts.

"Nell!" he cried, springing up the steps. His voice was hardly to be recognized.

A sudden flutter of nervousness swept over her, and, with a throb of fear, she slammed the door tight; but he knocked heavily against the panels.

"Nell—Nell, open! What do you mean?"

The door did not move.

"Sweetheart!"

Then there was a little uncertain turning of the knob, and a crack of light appeared. Crushing through it, he caught the slight, trembling form in his quivering arms.

"Nell—Nell—what do you mean?"

"I mean," her words falling spasmodically from her lips, "I mean—that I want to give you my—guarantee."—New York Truth.

A Botanical Freak.

One of the curiosities of nature is known as a plant atol. There are but two or three of these known to scientists. This atol is made up of a circle of growing plants. They are floating on the top of ponds or lakes. They form a hoop-shaped figure and are closely matted together at the roots, which make a sort of cup or basin, to which more or less vegetable matter falls or floats. There is a sufficient amount of nutriment in this to keep the plant growing. As it increases, the roots become longer and larger, and in time the plant may anchor itself in the soil at the bottom of the pond. These rings, after many years of accumulation and growth, make what appear to be small islands. It is the opinion of certain scientists that islands may have been formed in this manner. The roots catch all floating vegetable or animal matter. Leaves collect and form mold, and after a while birds may drop plant or tree seeds on the little pod that floats on the top of the water. These take root and further assist in the growth of the little island. It may take centuries for the plant to come to any size, but with nature a thousand years is but as yesterday.

A Grateful Tenant.

Mr. Ford has some houses in Brooklyn, one of which he rented to Mr. Stone, a mason. For three months Mr. Ford failed to collect the rent, and at last resolved to send Mr. Stone adrift.

"But if I am put out, Mr. Ford," said Stone, "I can't move my duds. I have no money."

Mr. Ford, being tender-hearted, gave him two dollars, and Stone moved out. Shortly afterward Mr. Ford appointed an agent to attend to his rents. Everything went right until one day Mr. Ford found that the rent of a certain house remained unpaid.

"The tenant's all right, sir," said the agent. "He's a good man of the name of Stone, a mason, and he'll pay in a day or two."

The owner called upon the backward tenant, and found that he was the same Stone whom he had evicted some months before.

"How is it you're back here again?" said Mr. Ford,

"Really," said Stone, "I couldn't think of patronizing another landlord, Mr. Ford. You had been kind to me and I felt grateful."—Harper's Round Table.

Looking for Something Better.

"Buy your wheel from me, sir," said an enterprising dealer to a prospective customer, "and I will make you a present of a cyclometer."

"You are not the man I am looking for," replied the shopper. "I am trying to find a seller of cyclometers who will throw in a bicycle."—Harper's Bazar.

Frozen Jack Rabbits.

In some of the Nevada canons in severe weather the jack rabbits freeze to death, huddled together in clusters, vainly trying to get a little warmth out of one another. Then the Washoe and Piute Indian hunters break them off in bunches and flood the market with them.

More than four hundred persons in Massachusetts changed their names by legal process last year.

Children's Column

GRAMMAR IN RHYME.

Three little words you often see
Are Articles—a, an and the.

A Noun's the name of anything,
A school or garden, hoop or swing.

Adjectives tell the kind of Noun,
As great, small, pretty, white or brown.

Instead of Nouns the Pronouns stand—
Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.

Verbs tell of something to be done—
To read, count, sing, laugh, jump or run.

How things are done the Adverbs tell,
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

Conjunctions join the words together—
As men and women, with or whether,

The Preposition stands before
A Noun, as in or through a door.

The Interjection shows surprise,
As oh! how pretty; ah! how wise.

The whole are called Nine Parts of Speech,
Which, reading, writing, speaking teach.

COWS FOR PROPHETS.

We don't have many earthquakes in this country, but if we did no doubt the cows and sheep and horses would warn us of their coming, just as they do in Europe and other parts of the world where earthquakes are common. Seems funny that a cow should know about an earthquake before its master, doesn't it? But such is really the case. A clever French scientist named Cancani has looked into the matter carefully, and he says that it is so. He thinks the animals feel the very slight tremors of the earth that precede the great shock, and that they at once begin to be uneasy and frightened, whereas a man, who is paying attention to other things, never observes anything until he feels the heavy shock.—Chicago Record.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED.

It is a cat and dog story, for the truth and accuracy of which the proud inhabitants of the Swiss village where it occurred quite recently are one and all ready to vouch. A troublesome cat in the village had been doomed to a watery death, relates an English journal, and the children of the owner had been told to take it in a sack to the River Aar and there to drown it. The house dog accompanied the party to the execution, which was carried out according to instructions.

But, much to the surprise of the inmates, a short time after, the cat and dog, both soaking wet, reappeared together at their owner's door. This is what had happened. The dog, on seeing that the sack containing the cat was thrown into the river, jumped after it, seized it with his teeth, dragged it to the bank, tore it with his teeth and restored his friend the cat to life and liberty. It goes without saying that the death warrant of the cat was destroyed after this marvelous escapade.

A VAST WHISPERING GALLERY.

In the Black Hills there is a natural telephone line operated without wires, poles or receivers. On each side of a valley twelve miles wide stand two tall peaks, several thousand feet high, and so rocky they have been scaled only a few times.

Some weeks ago a party of tourists decided to make the ascent, and they divided into two parties, one for each peak, taking heliographs with them for the purpose of signaling to each other across the valley. The ascent was made, and one of the party on the north mountain was surprised to hear voices, which apparently came out of the air. He moved his position, and the sound was no longer heard. By changing his position several times he discovered that the voices were those of his friends on the other mountain. When the attention of the opposite party had been attracted it was found that an ordinary conversation in an ordinary tone of voice was plainly heard from one mountain top other, over a distance of more than twelve miles. Think of that!

Scientists say that the cause is to be found in form of the mountains, which serve as elliptical reflectors of sound, a vast whispering gallery made by nature.

CAUGHT.

One day a man called into the store of Mr. Ralph Hardman, with a violin box under his arm. He purchased a neck-tie, for which he paid fifty cents, and then asked permission to leave his box while he did a few errands downtown. Old Hardman—a dealer in new and second-hand clothing—had no objection.

"It is a violin," said the gentleman, which I prize very highly. It was given me by an old Italian who died at my father's house. I beg you will be careful of it, sir."

Mr. Hardman promised, and the owner of the precious viol departed.

Towards noon, while the old clothing dealer was very deeply engaged in the work of selling some goods, a stranger entered the store—a remarkably well-dressed man, with a distinguished look. The violin-box was in sight, and as no one was near to prevent, the newcomer opened the box, and took out the instrument—a very dark-hued and ancient looking one.

"Hello!" cried Hardman, when he heard the sound of the viol. "What for you touch dat, eh?"

The stranger explained that he was a professor—and that he was leader of an orchestea—and that he never could see a violin without trying it. And then he drew the bow across the strings, playing a few passages of a fine old German waltz.

"My soul!" he cried, after he had run his fingers over the instrument awhile, "that is one of the best violins I ever saw! There is no better in the city,—a perfectly genuine old Cremonia! I will give you a hundred dollars for it."

Hardman said it was not his.

"I'll give you a hundred and fifty! —Two hundred!"

Mr. Hardman was forced to explain how the violin came to be left in his store.

The stranger had taken out his pocket-book, and drawn forth two one-hundred-dollar bank-notes. He put them back, remarking:

"I must have that violin if money will buy it. I am the director of the Academy of Music. When the owner returns, will you ask him to wait for me? If he cannot wait, ask him to meet me here at six o'clock. Will you do it?"

Hardman said he would.

"But," suggested the stranger, "you need not tell the man what I have said about his viol, or what I have offered; because he may have no idea of what a treasure he possesses. You will be careful and circumspect."

The stranger went away, and Ralph Hardman reflected. In the course of an hour the owner of the violin returned, and asked for his box. But the shoddy man had been captivated by the golden bait.

What would the gentleman sell his violin for?

At first the gentleman would not listen to the proposition; but after a deal of talk he confessed that he was not himself a professor, and could not well afford to keep such a valuable instrument. He would sell it for one hundred and seventy-five dollars—not a penny less.

Ralph Hardman paid the money, and became legal possessor of the violin, ready to take anywhere from three hundred to five hundred dollars from the Director of the Orchestra, as he might be able.

But the Director did not come. At the end of a week Hardman carried the violin to a professional friend, and asked him what was its real value. His friend examined it, and said:

"Two dollars and a half, without the box!"

Ralph Hardman then knew that the gentleman who left the violin in his care was a swindler, and that the Director was a partner in the business, and that together they had made him their victim.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "A Mighty Warfare.

TEXT: "In the name of God we will set up our banners."—Psalms xx., 5.

I hate war. In our boyhood we may have read the biography of Alexander or of some Revolutionary hero until our young hearts beat high and we wished we had been born over 100 years ago just for the glory of striking down a Hessian. For rusty swords hung up on the rafters and bullets cut out of log houses in which they were lodged during the great strife we had unbounded admiration, or on some public day, clothed in our grandfather's soldierly accouterments, we felt as brave as Garibaldi or Miltiades. We are wiser now, for we make a vast distinction between the poetry and the prose of war. The roll of drums, and the call of bugles, and the champing of steeds foaming and pawing for the battle, a hundred thousand muskets glittering among the dancing plumes, "God Save the King" waving up from clarinets and trumpets and rung back from deep defiles or the arches of a prostrate city, distant capitals of kingdoms illuminated at the tidings, generals returning home under flaming arches and showering amaranths and the shout of empires—that is poetry.

Chilled and half blanketed, lying on the wet earth, feet sore with the march and bleeding at the slightest touch, hunger pulling on every fiber of flesh or attempting to satisfy itself with a scanty and spoiled ration, thirst licking up the dew or drinking out of filthy and trampled pool, thoughts of home and kindred far away while just on the eve of a deadly strife where death may leap on him from any one of a hundred bayonets, the closing in of two armies now changed to a hundred thousand maniacs, the ground slippery with blood and shattered flesh, fallen ones writhing under the hoofs of unbridled chargers maddened with pain, the dreadfulness of night that comes down when the strife is over, the struggle of the wounded ones crawling out over the corpses, the long, feverish agony of the crowded barrack and hospital, from whose mattresses the fragments of men send up their groans, the only music of carnage and butchery, desolate homes from which fathers and husbands and brothers and sons went off, without giving any dying message or sending a kiss to the dear ones at home, tumbled into the soldiers' grave trench, and houses in which a few weeks before unbroken family circles rejoiced now plunged in the great sorrows of widowhood and orphanage—that is prose.

But there is now on the earth a kingdom which has set itself up for conflicts without number. In its march it tramples no grainfield; it sacks no cities; it impoverishes no treasuries; it fills no hospitals; it bereaves no families. The courage and victory of Solferino and Magenta without carnage—the kingdom of Christ against the kingdom of satan—that is the strife now raging. We will offer no armistices. We will make no treaty. Until all the revolted nations of the earth shall submit again to King Emmanuel "in the name of God we will set up our banners."

Every army has its ensigns. Long before the time when David wrote the text they were in use. The hosts of Israel displayed them. The tribe of Benjamin carried a flag with the inscription of a wolf, the tribe of Dan a representation of cherubim, Judah a lion wrought into the groundwork of white, purple, crimson and blue. Such flags from their folds shook fire into the hearts of such numbers as were in the field when Abijah fought against Jehoram, and there were 1,200,000 soldiers, and more than 500,000 were left dead on the field. These ensigns gave heroism to such numbers as were assembled when Asa fought against Zerah, and there were 1,580,000 troops in the battle. The Athenians carried an inscription of the owl, which was their emblem of wisdom. The flags of modern nations are familiar to you all, and many of them so inappropriate for the character of the nations they represent it would be impolitic to enumerate them. These ensigns are streamers borne on the point of a lance and on the top of wooden shafts. They are carried in the front and rear of armies. They unroll from the main topgallant masthead of an admiral's flagship to distinguish it among other ships of the same squadron. They are the objects of national pride. The loss of them on the field is ignominious.

The three banners of the Lord's hosts are the banner of proclamation, the banner of recruit and the banner of victory. When a nation feels its rights infringed or its honor insulted, when its citizens have in foreign climes been oppressed and no indemnity has been offered to the inhabitant of the republic or kingdom, a proclamation of war is uttered. On the tops of batteries and arsenals and custom houses and revenue offices flags are immediately swung out. All who look upon them realize the fact that uncompromising war is declared. Thus it is that the church of Jesus Christ, jealous for the honor of its sovereign and determined to get back those who have been carried off captive into the bondage of satan and intent upon the destruction of those mighty wrongs which have so long cursed the earth and bent upon the extension of the Saviour's reign of mercy, in the name of God sets up its banner of proclamation.

The church makes no assault upon the world. I do not believe that God ever made a better world than this. It is magnificent in its ruins. Let us stop talking so much against the world. God pronounced it very good at the beginning. Though a wandering child of God, I see in it yet the great Father's lineaments. Though tossed and driven by the storms of 6000 years, she sails bravely yet, and as at her launching in the beginning the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted for joy, so at last, when coming into the calm harbor of God's mercy, she shall be greeted by the huzzas of glorified kingdoms. It is not the world against which we contend, but its transgressions. Whatever is obstinate in the will, degrading in passion, harmful in custom, false in friendship, hypocritical in profession—against all this Christ makes onset. From false profession he would tear the mask. From oppression he would tear the rod. From pride he would rend off the plumes. From revenge he would exorcise the devil. While Christ loved the world so much he died to save it, he hates sin so well that to eradicate the last trace of its pollution he will utterly consume the continents and the oceans. At the gate of Eden the declaration of perpetual enmity was made against the serpent. The tumult roundabout Mount Sinai was only the roar and flash of God's artillery of wrath against sin. Sodom on fire was only one of God's flaming bulletins announcing hostility. Nineveh and Tyre and Jerusalem in awful ruin mark the track of Jehovah's advancement. They show that God was terribly in earnest when he announced himself abhorrent of all iniquity. They make us believe that, though nations belligerent and revengeful may sign articles of peace and come to an amicable adjustment, there shall be no cessation of hostilities between the forces of light and the forces of darkness until the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord. Affrighted by no opposition, discouraged by no temporary defeats, shrinking from no exposure, every man to his position, while from the tops of our schoolhouses and churches and seminaries and asylums "in the name of God we will set up our banners."

There are nonprofessors who have a very correct idea of what Christians ought to be. You have seen members of the church who were as proud as Ahab and lied as badly as Ananias and who were as foul hypocrites as Judas. You abhor all that. You say followers of Christ ought to be honorable, humble and self denying and charitable and patient and forgiving. Amen. So they ought. Come into the kingdom of Christ, my hearer, and be just that glorious Christian that you have described. Every church has enough stingy men in it to arrest its charities, and enough proud men in it to grieve away the Holy Ghost, and enough lazy men in it to hang on behind till its wheels, like Pharaoh's chariots, drag heavily, and enough worldly men to exhaust the patience of the very elect, and enough snarly men to make appropriate the Bible warning, "Beware of dogs." If any of you men on the outside of the kingdom expect to make such Christians as that, we do not want you to come, for the church has already a million members too many of just that kind. We do not want our ranks crowded with serfs when we can have them filled with zouaves.

There are men now, as in Christ's time, possessed of seven devils. In some instances it seems as though at conversion only six of these evil spirits were cast out, while there remains still one in the heart—the devil of avarice, the devil of lust or the devil of pride. Men of the world, if you would be transformed and elevated by the power of the gospel, now is the time to come. It is no mean ensign I lift this hour. It is a time-honored flag. It has been in terrific battle. Draggled in the dust of a Saviour's humiliation from Bethlehem to Calvary. Rent by hell's onslaught, the spears of a maddened soldiery and the hands of men who said, "Let him be crucified." With this ensign in His bleeding hand the Saviour scaled the heights of our sin. With this He mounted the walls of perdition, and amid its very smoke and flame and blasphemy He waved His triumph, while demons howled with defeat and heaven

Thronged His chariot wheels
And bore Him to His throne.
Then swept their golden harps and sung.
The glorious work is done.

Again, when a grand victory has been won, it is customary to announce it by flags floating from public buildings and from trees and from the masts of ships. They are the signal for eulogy and rejoicing and festivity. So the ensign which the church hoists is a banner of victory. There was a time when the religion of Christ was not considered respectable. Men of learning and position frowned upon it. Governments anathematized its supporters. To be a Christian was to be an underling. But mark the difference. Religion has compelled the world's respect. Infidelity, in the tremendous effort it has made to crush it, has complimented its power. And there is not now a single civilized nation but in its constitution or laws or proclamations pays homage to the religion of the cross. In the war in India, when Sir Archibald Campbell found, in an hour of danger, that the men he ordered to the field were intoxicated, and asked for the pious men whom the Christian Havelock had under his management, he said: "Call out Havelock's saints. They are never drunk, and Havelock is always ready." That Christianity which gathered its first trophies from the fishermen's huts on the shore of Galilee now has Samsonian strength thrown upon its shoulders and has carried off the gates of science and worldly power. We point not to the fortresses and standing armies and navies as the evidence of the church's progress. We point to the men whom Christ has redeemed by His blood.

What if arsenals and navy yards do not belong to the church? We do not want them. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but spiritual and mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds. The world and satan have no idea of the strength and heroism which God will yet let out against the forces of darkness. As yet they have had only one round from the first regiment. The Lord of Hosts will soon appear in the field at the head of his troops. Depend upon it that when God inspires the soul with a new life he puts in it the principle of "never give up." In all ages of the church there have been those who have had a faith that was almost equal to sight, looking through persecution and reverses with as much expectation as through palpable achievements. There have been men for Christ who have acted as did the favorite troops of Brien, attacked by Fitzpatrick of Ossory. The wounded soldiers begged that they might enter the fight with the others. They said, "Let stakes be stuck in the ground and suffer each of us, tied to and supported by one of these stakes, to battle in the ranks by the side of a sound man." It is said that 700 or 800 men, pale and emaciated from former wounds and thus supported by the stakes, struggled through the combat. Thus has it been that multitudes of the children of God, though feeling themselves weak and wounded—perhaps in body, perhaps in estate, perhaps in soul—supported by the staff of God's promise, have warred it up to the hilt in the subjugation of a world of wickedness.

We are mighty in this cause, for we have the help of the pious dead. Messengers of salvation from high heaven, they visit the field. They stand behind us to keep us from ignominious retreat. They go before us to encourage us in the strife. The McCheynes, and the Paysons, and the Martyrs, and the Brainerds, an uncounted multitude of the glorified, are our coadjutors. Have you heard the Swiss tradition? The herdsmen say that three great leaders of the Helvetic nation, though seemingly dead, are only lying down under the ground in their old time dress, refreshing themselves with sleep, and that if at any time the liberties of their country are in danger they will immediately spring to their feet and drive back the enemy. May I not have the thought that if ever the church of the blessed Christ shall be threatened with destruction by the foes which seem too great for her strength the Lord himself will not only come to the deliverance, but those great ancients who have seemed to be sleeping among the dead shall immediately hear the trumpet blast of the church militant, and, full armed, spring back to their old positions in the ranks of God, with the battlecry, "More than conquerors through Him that loved us?" Although we have already much to encourage us in the work of the world's evangelization, yet we must confess that much of our time has been consumed in planting our batteries and getting ready for the conflict. We have not yet begun to preach. We have not yet begun to pray. We have not yet begun to work. On the coast of heathendom are missionary stations. They have scarcely yet begun to accomplish what they propose. It takes some time to dig the trenches and elevate the standard and direct the great guns. From what I hear I think they are about ready now. Let but the great Captain wave the signal, and the ringing of celestial weaponry shall quake every dungeon of hell and sound up among the thrones of heaven. Pagodas and temples shall tumble under the shock and besotted nations shall fly from their idols and superstitions, shouting like the confounded worshipers of Baal: "The Lord, He is the God! The Lord, He is the God!"

We go not alone to the field. We have invincible allies in the dumb elements of nature. As Job said, we are in league with the very stones of the field. The sun by day and the moon by night, directly or indirectly, shall favor Christianity. The stars in their courses are marshaled for us, as they fought against Sisera. The winds of heaven are now as certainly acting in favor of Christ as in reformation times the invincible armada in its pride approached the coast of England. As that proud navy directed its guns against the friends of Christ and religious liberty, God said unto his winds, "Seize hold of them," and to the sea, "Swallow them." The Lord, with his tempests, dashed their hulls together and splintered them on the rocks until the flower of Spanish pride and valor lay crushed among the waves of the seabeach. All are ours. Aye, God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost are our allies!

Now the church goes forth bearing precious seed, but after awhile it will be the sheaf binding, and reaper angels shall shout the harvest home. Now it is tents and marching and exposure, but then, in the ranks of prostrate iniquity and on the very walls of heaven, "in the name of God we will set up our banners."

The earth sends up its long, deep groan of pain and clanks the great chains of its bondage and cries by the voice of sea and land and sky, "How long, O Lord, how long?" There was a tradition on the other side of the water that the daughter of Lir was transformed into a bird of the air and that she wandered for hundreds of years over river and lake until the arrival of Christianity and that at the stroke of the first cathedral bell her spirit was freed. Uncounted millions of our race by the power of sin and satan have been transformed into a state of wretchedness, and they wander like the poor daughter of Lir, but they shall after awhile be released. When the great church of Christ shall in those darkened lands from its tower ring out the glad tidings of the gospel, then millions of wandering souls shall find rest in a Saviour's pity and a Saviour's love, transported from the kingdom of satan into the kingdom of God's dear Son.

By and by you would hardly know the earth if you saw it. The world as a whole shall be as greatly improved as the individual heart by conversion. Fraud, leaving its trickery, will go to work for an honest living. Knavery shall begin to make righteous bargains. Passion shall answer to the control of reason. Scoffers shall be changed into worshipers and skeptics into Bible lovers. Christ shall begin His reign on earth. Whether He shall descend on to the earth in person and establish a government at Jerusalem, I cannot say, but it will be an era of more than Augustan splendor. That is enough. Knowing this, we can never despair. But as we see the church of Christ putting on her beautiful garments and arising to shine we will say, with the enthusiasm of Oliver Cromwell, who, standing before his sick and famine-stricken soldiers at Dunbar, saw the sun rising out of the morning mist and, pointing to it with his sword, uttered a prayer which hurled his men upon the crushed foe like a sky full of thunderbolts: "Arise, O God! Let thine enemies be scattered." With the ear of faith I catch the sound of the latter day glory. Church of Christ, unsheath thy sword and this moment into the battle! In the name of Christ, march on! Upon every school and hospital, upon every banker's desk and merchant's counter, upon every chemist's laboratory and astronomer's tower, upon shepherd's hut and woodsman's cabin, upon ship's deck and sailor's hammock, far out on the sea and high up in the mountain, before the gaze of nations, under the plaudits of heaven, "in the name of God we will set up our banners."

My subject has taught you that in this contest we are not without ensigns and colors. All we want now is men to carry them. Before I sit down I must propose to each of you this great honor. Becoming a Christian is not so ignoble a thing as many have thought it. "It makes a man stoop," you say. I know it, but it is only the stoop of an heir of royalty who on his knees is to receive a crown of dominion. We want standard bearers in all pulpits, in all places of business—everywhere. I do not ask you how old you are nor how young, how weak or how strong, how dull or how sharp, nor what your home, nor who your ancestors. Without any condition, without any reserve, in the name of the God of Israel, I offer you the honor of carrying the church's ensigns. Do not be afraid of the assaults of a world whose ranks you desert nor of devils who will oppose you with infernal might. It were more blessed to fall here than stand anywhere else. It were more of an honor, engaged with Christ, to be trampled underfoot with this army of banners than, opposing Christ, to be buried, like Edward I., in Egyptian porphyry.

You know in ancient times elephants were trained to fight and that on one occasion, instead of attacking the enemy, they turned upon their owners, and thousands were crushed under the strokes of their trunks and the mountain weight of their step. These mighty opportunities of work for Christ may accomplish great things in overthrowing the sin of the world and beating to pieces its errors, but if we do not wield them aright these very advantages will in ungarded moments turn terribly upon us and under their heels of vengeance grind us to powder. Rejected blessings are sevenfold curses. We cannot compromise this matter. We cannot stand aside and look on. Christ has declared it, "All who are not with me are against me." Lord Jesus, we surrender.

The prophecies intimate that there shall before the destruction of the world be one great battle between truth and unrighteousness. We shall not probably see it on earth. God grant that we may see it, bending from the battlements of heaven. On the side of sin shall be arrayed all forms of oppression and cruelty, led on by infamous kings and generals; the votaries of paganism, led on by their priests; the subjects of Mohammedanism, following the command of their sheiks. And gluttony and intemperance and iniquity of every phase shall be largely represented on the field. All the wealth and splendor and power and glory of wickedness shall be concentrated on that one decisive spot and, maddened by 10,000 previous defeats, shall gather themselves up for one last terrible assault. With hatred to God for their cause and blasphemy for the battle cry, they spread out over the earth in square beyond square and legion beyond legion, while in some overhanging cloud of blackness foul spirits of hell watch this last struggle of sin and darkness for dominion.

Scattered by the blasts of Jehovah's nostrils, plunder and sin and satanic force shall quit the field. As the roar of the conflict sounds through the universe all worlds shall listen. The air shall be full of wings of heavenly cohorts. The work is done, and in the presence of a world reclaimed for the crown of Jesus and amid the crumbling of tyrannies and the defeat of satanic force and amid the sound of heavenly acclamations the church shall rise up in the image of our Lord, and with the crown of victory on her head and the scepter of dominion in her hand in the name of God shall set up her banners. Then Himalaya shall become Mount Zion, and the Pyrenees Moriah, and the oceans the walking place of Him who trod the wave crests of Galilee, and the great heavens become a sounding board which shall strike back the sound of exultation to the earth till it rebound again to the throne of the Almighty. Angels of the Apocalypse, fly, fly! For who will stand in the way of thy might or resist the sweep of thy wing?

BUFFALO'S HOTEL HORROR

Three Persons Perish Miserably in a Burning Building.

A PUGILIST'S DEATH LEAP.

Jumping From the Third Story to the Street---Two Bodies Found in the Smoking Ruins---Exciting Scenes Attend the Destruction of the Place---Spectators Impede the Work of Firemen

BUFFALO, N. Y. (Special.)—The old Chicago House at the corner of Washington and Exchange streets was nearly gutted by fire Friday afternoon, and so rapid was the spread of the flames, fanned as they were by a gale raging with the velocity of over seventy miles an hour, that three inmates lost their lives and two were injured.

The dead are Edward O'Donnell, Paddy Brennan and William S. Hanahan, all of Buffalo. William Wilson and Mrs. William Wilson, also of Buffalo, were injured, but not seriously. O'Donnell was burned to a crisp, Hanahan was suffocated while he lay in bed, and Brennan, the well-known heavy-weight boxer, met his death by leaping from a third-story window. Nothing but the suddenness of the fire can account for the death of the men, for the chances for escape were numerous, had the terrified victims not been surprised and panic-stricken.

The fire started shortly after 3 o'clock, and an immense crowd congregated and hampered the work of the firemen. A squad of policemen drove them back. A dozen engines were soon at work, however, and in less than fifteen minutes the fire was under control, and all danger of its spreading to the valuable property in the vicinity was over. Meanwhile, tragedies were being enacted. On a window sill in an alley in the rear of the hotel stood a woman, shrieking frantically and threatening to throw herself to the ground. A ladder was quickly run up and she was rescued without injury.

Just then a man was seen to leap from a window of the third story, landing in the street. He was recognized as Paddy Brennan, and he was hurried to the Fitch Hospital, where he died at 4 o'clock. The old fighter was a pitiful sight when his mangled form was laid on a cot in the hospital.

Brennan must have been asleep when the fire started. He probably awoke to find his room full of smoke and fire, and rushing wildly about seeking for an exit, plunged through a window to the hard pavement below. His face and hands were frightfully burned and cut to shreds by the window glass through which he fell, and many of the bones of his body were broken.

When the firemen had the fire under control so that it was safe to enter it was soon learned that two dead bodies were in the smoking ruins, and that O'Donnell, at one time one of the best known members of the Police Department, was one of them. The corpse was burned to an ebony hue and the hair burned off, but he was readily identified.

The body of Hanahan, the hotel porter, was found in a bed on the northerly side of the building on the same floor. Hanahan's death was due to suffocation.

The hotel was run as a fifteen and twenty-five cent place by Joseph Hart, who lost everything and had no insurance.

QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR EXILED.

Sent to the Island of Reunion by the French Government.

The Queen of Madagascar, Ranavalona III., who has only nominally held her position since the island was formally made a French colony, on June 20, 1896, has been exiled to the Island of Reunion, a French possession near the Island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean. She has started for her new home.

RANAVALONA III.

Queen Ranavalona was born in 1861, and took the throne in 1883 by hereditary right. In 1895 she agreed to the French protectorate, the capital having been occupied by victorious French troops. In 1896 Madagascar was made a French colony. Since then numerous revolutionary attempts in the interest of the deposed Queen have harassed the Colonial Government. The exile of the Queen is probably the result of these attempts at restoration.

Disorder at a Meeting for Arbitration.

A large mass meeting was held at the Cooper Union in New York City to favor the ratification of the arbitration treaty. Addresses were made by Mayor Strong, Seth Low, President of Columbia College; Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, and others. An attempt was made by Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, assisted by a crowd in the back of the hall, to secure resolutions demanding the rejection of the treaty. The purpose of the meeting was carried, though in much disorder, and the audience dispersed after singing "America."

Two Murderers Hanged.

John E. Sullivan was hanged at Dorchester, N. B., for the murder of Mrs. Eliza Dutcher and her small son on September 11, 1896, at Meadow Brook, N. B. The murders followed an attempt at robbery.

George Matthews, the murderer of James J. Irwin, was hanged in the jail yard at La Plata, Md.

Three Children Drowned.

The three eldest children of Frederick Buxen were drowned just outside the garden gate of their home, at Bowmansville, Canada, in a pond that once formed part of a mill-race. The youngest child slipped into the pond, and in the efforts to save it the other two were also drowned.

President and Five Alderman Indicted.

At Louisville, J. M. McKnight, President of the German National Bank, and five Alderman have been indicted for bank wrecking.

A Falling Wall Kills 180 Men.

By the falling of a section of the old wall of the old town of Fez in Morocco, North Africa, 180 workmen have been killed.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.30 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			22,190
Condensed milk, cans			169
Cream, cans			444
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western Extras, ₱	—	@	$ 19
Firsts	17	@	18
Thirds to seconds	13	@	16
State—Thirds to first	13	@	17
State Dairy, common to choice	12	@	16
Imitation Creamery	10	@	15
Factory, fresh, extras	11½	@	12
Common to good	7	@	10½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	12¼
Good to prime	—	@	12⅛
Common to fair	11	@	11¾
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	9
Full skims	3	@	4
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	12
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	12½
Western—Firsts	—	@	11¾
Southern—Good to prime	11	@	11¼
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.	25	@	28
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 10
Medium, choice	87½	@	90
Pea, choice	82½	@	85
Red kidney, choice	—	@	1 25
White kidney, choice	—	@	1 15
Yellow eye	1 10	@	1 12½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 30	@	1 32½
Green peas, bags	60	@	62½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Northern Spy, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Greening, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 75
Baldwin	1 12	@	1 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	6 50
Jersey, fair to fancy	—	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	11½	@	12
1896, good to prime	10	@	11
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	12½	@	13
Good to prime	10½	@	11½
Old odds	3	@	4½
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	7½	@	8½
Chickens, ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, local, ₱ pair	60	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 62
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	10	@	13
State and Penn	10	@	12
Western, dry picked	7	@	10
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Western ducks, ₱ lb	8	@	13
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 25	@	2 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	85	@	87½
Short rye	50	@	60
Oat	35	@	40
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, ₱ 180 lbs	80	@	95
Jersey, ₱ sack	90	@	1 12
Maine Rose, ₱ sack	1 05	@	1 15
Sweet, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 50
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	6 00
Red, ₱ bbl	—	@	3 25
Yellow	3 00	@	3 25
Celery, State, ₱ doz. stalks	15	@	75
Carrots, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	60	@	65
Jersey & L. I., Russia	—	@	—
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate	1 00	@	3 00
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	—	@	—
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	—	@	—
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	1 50	@	4 00
Squash, Marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Hubbard	—	@	—
Lettuce, ₱ basket	75	@	2 00
Beets, Fla., ₱ bush. crate	—	@	75
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 25
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	—	@	—
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	4 80	@	5 05
Spring Patents	4 30	@	4 45
Wheat—No. 2 Red	85	@	85¼
May	—	@	81
Corn—No. 2	28½	@	29½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	24
Ungraded White	22	@	31
Rye—State	40½	@	41½
Barley—Feeding	26¾	@	27
Lard—City steam	4	@	4.05c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6¾	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	18 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed	7	@	10½
Country dressed	5½	@	8½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	4 25	@	4 40
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	5 50	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 90	@	4 25
Country Dressed	4	@	6½

EXPOSED BY HYPNOTISM.

A Wife Reveals Her Husband's Plot to Make Her Commit Suicide.

A fearful crime has been averted at Hamburg, Germany. A young wife, member of one of the best families in the city, consulted a physician about a severe nervous disease. The physician at first considered her insane, but soon discovered that she was the victim of hypnotic suggestions made by her husband, whom she loved ardently.

Some strange circumstances directed the attention of the physician to these hypnotical experiments. The patient said she often felt an irresistible inclination to commit suicide. Finally the physician put her into an hypnotic state, when she confessed in his presence, and before another witness, that her husband had suggested to her that she commit suicide within two months. He had insured her life for 50,000 marks.

When the husband learned of this discovery he fled from Hamburg, while the wife's parents took her to Dr. Krafft, at Elbings Institute, Vienna.

To Try Cuban Women by Court Martial.

A dispatch from Havana states that General Weyler has issued an order directing that hereafter all women arrested in Cuba who are called "suspicious" shall be tried by court martial. While the penalty is not publicly stated, it is supposed that if the women are found guilty the death penalty will be imposed. The issuing of this order has been protested against by some of the foreign consuls.

Steward of the White House.

President McKinley appointed William Sinclair, of New York, steward at the White House, at a salary of $1800. This is a reappointment, and caused considerable surprise. Mr. Sinclair is a colored man, and for many years has been regarded as Mr. Cleveland's confidential servant in his domestic establishment.

THE BOOKS THE PRESIDENTS KISSED.

Interesting Facts In Connection With Inauguration Bibles.

The Bible on which Mr. McKinley took the oath of office as President of the United States is an unusually handsome and costly copy of the Testaments, made especially for the occasion in Ohio and presented to the new President by Bishop Arnett, of Wilberforce College, a colored institution in the Buckeye State, on behalf of the African Methodist Episcopal church. Its covers are of blue morocco with satin linings, white panels and guilt edges. A gold plate in the center will be engraved with the following inscription: "William McKinley, President of the United States of America, inaugurated March 4, 1897."

The book on which he was sworn into the highest office within the gift of the people was a matter of quite decided sentiment with President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland asked the privilege of being sworn on a little red Bible which had been given to him by his mother in his boyhood when he first left the family roof tree, and he took the oath at the beginning of both of his Presidential terms on this book, which he treasures fondly. The custom, however, has been for the United States Supreme Court to furnish the Bible on which the President takes his official oath, and this tradition has been carried out by the Clerk of the Courtt ever since that tribunal was established, except on the two occasions when President Cleveland was installed in office.

The verse kissed by Major McKinley on taking the oath of office as President on the 4th inst. is as follows:

"Give me now wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people, for who can judge this thy people that is so great?"

It is the 10th verse of the first chapter of 2nd Chronicles. Clerk McKenney held the sacred Book, which fell open at this chapter, and then the newly-made President bent forward, his lips directed to this verse, probably the most appropriate in the Book.

"It is a much larger Bible than you had four years ago," remarked Cleveland, who stood by, to McKenney. "Yes," replied McKenney, who had carried the large volume about for an hour or so, "I think it has been growing all that time."

The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. McKenney, Clerk of the Supreme Court, who held the Bible on which James A. Garfield was sworn and every President after him, has always marked the verse which the President touched with his lips, and after the inaugural has presented the book made historic by this event to the President or to his wife. When Mr. McKenney presented to Mrs. Hayes the volume on which her husband had been sworn she inquired what passage he had kissed. The verse recited in substance that his enemies encompassed him like bees, but he would destroy them. Mrs. Hayes remarked that President Hayes would destroy no one.

At the second inauguration of President Grant the Clerk opened the Bible and handed it to Chief Justice Chase, who held it to the lips of the President. They rested upon these verses from the eleventh chapter of Isaiah:

"And the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord."

"And shall make him of quick understanding in the fear of the Lord; and he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears."

The first inauguration of George Washington in the Federal building in New York, on April 30, 1789, was delayed by the failure to provide a Bible. Just as the arrival of Washington was announced to Congress Chancellor Livingstone discovered that there was no Bible in the building. He was Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of Free Masons, and happened to remember that there was a Bible in the lodge room. A messenger was quickly sent to bring the book and it is preserved to the present day among the relics of the lodge.

Electric Bitters

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at B.O'Connor & Sons.'

A TOMBSTONE WARNING.

The Message a Missouri Woman Had Chiselled on Her Husband's Monument.

From the Kansas City Times.

Out in Oak Hill cemetery, the fashionable burying ground of Atchison, Mo., a marble shaft towers far above its neighbors. It is colossal in size, white as the driven snow, delicate in proportion, exquisite in design, airy and graceful as a spire of the Cathedral of Milan when viewed from far away. It is the observed of all those who visit the beautiful cemetery and who tread its flower-lined and shadowy avenues, and they linger at the granite base to admire the delicate carving and ponder upon the strange and suggestive inscription chiselled upon its polished surface:

"At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."—Proverbs, xxiii, 22.

This unusual and unique monument marks the grave of a once prominent citizen. He was prominent in business, prominent in politics, prominent in social affairs. He was the personification of business integrity, a leader in public enterprises, the exemplar of the young men of the community. By and by, even as some insidious disease takes possession of the human body, an appetite for strong drink took possession of this business man, this political leader, this social lion, this model for young men. It came about like this: First the glad New Year's happy greeting; then the convivial cup at the campfire and the club; then the public reception and the cordial entertainment of the city's honored guest. His history is simply the old, old story. He fell from his lofty pedestal, from his high estate, from heaven to hell.

Prosperity, political standing, social influence, everything was swept into the great vertex wherein sooner or later are engulfed all that has been or is of him who looketh upon the wine when it is red.

The man had lived and was dead and buried, and the great world, forgetting his faults and frailties, remembered only his excellence. But the widow! She remembered—even if she did not remember the virtues of her husband—the cursed cause of ruin. And one day, by her orders, the imposing monument above his grave was erected, and around it, from apex to granite base, the sculptor had chiselled from the inanimate marble a snake of many coils, whose forked tongue, ever protruding, and stony eyes, never closing, are a constant warning to all who look upon it and read the strange device upon the polished surface of the granite base that "at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high attitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. HENDERSON, editor *Daily Advertiser*. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

John Fogarty's $98 Steers.

From the Watertown Standard.

A farmer came up from Carthage way yesterday and sold a pair of steers to Luther Reese for $98. They were both worth a thousand in good American dollars. Of course they were not worth that to Mr. Reese, for he killed the animals and cut them up into chunks of nice tender beef, but it was when they were alive that their value was the greatest. The steers were owned by John Fogarty and his son. They were twins, born on the Fogarty farm near Carthage, and when they were very young Fogarty's son took them in charge and trained them for the circus ring. They became remarkably intelligent and would answer the young man's call like a pair of dogs. They would kiss his hand, caress each other, perform on a see-saw board, and do innumerable tricks at their master's bidding. Two years ago, when Ringling Bros.' circus exhibised at Carthage, the young man had the steers perform before the management of the show. The Messrs. Ringling pronounced them the finest trained stock they had ever seen, and offered $1,000 outright for the animals. Owing to a difference of opinion about which was entitled to the proceeds, the father or son, the elder Fogarty refused to sell. And so it happened that the steers went back upon the farm, and the intelligent bovines are being served up to Watertown people to-day for six or eight cents per pound.

The Ceremony Took Place Just the Same.

From the Kansas City Journal.

An Atchison man went to Washington to see a president inaugurated, and played billiards during the entire ceremony.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

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Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
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Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1.00.
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Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

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